IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,950—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be
Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
14th May	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7009	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	16000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 534*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 12th May 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 15th May. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2151 Friday 16th May 1 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	„ 29th „
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	„ 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th May, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	18 July	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 „	.....
City of Poona†...	7467	20 „	27 „	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*...	5415	25 „	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9000	2 Oct.	8 „	22-23 „	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 „	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 „	8 „	3 Nov	.....
City of York* New Twin Screw	7810	21 „	29 „	13 „	.....
Trafford Hall	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 „	.....
City of Athens*	5321	12 „	21 „	7 Dec.	.....
	5594	25 „	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class S mile.	1st class desarts.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	£.	s.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles.....	578	8 1	429	649
Liverpool	653	1 091	489	809
	905	957	462	794

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilhling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYA,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as :—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE.
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERV FUND	£	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDHRSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	„ „
Chester	125	„ „
Devoe's	125	„ „
Monkey	125	„ „

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY
MESSRS. E. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
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HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1913, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the following Resolution will be proposed :—

"That the Articles of the Association of the Company be altered by deleting and cancelling Article 5 of the Articles and by substituting therefore the following Articles :—viz.

'5. The Company in General Meeting may from time to time increase its capital by the creation of new shares of such amount as may be deemed expedient. The new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions, and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto, as the General Meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct, and if, no direction be given, as the Directors shall determine, and in particular such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends, and in the distribution of the assets of the Company, and with a special or without any right of voting.'"

Should the said Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY, 5th May, 1913.

60 MARKS Weekly Wage

or 50-60% commission, can be made by anyone by taking over the sale of my world famed goods, including latest novelties and unrivalled articles for tourists. **I can prove by means of the original orders that many of my agents, in districts where my goods were introduced so far, have earned more than 30 Marks per day.** Particulars post free. Agency given as principal or spare time occupation Enquiry by postcard will do. Duty will be refunded. **Louis Klockner, Erbach I. Westerwald,** Germany.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., (S. T.), when the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation :—

"That Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy be appointed Liquidators of the Company, their remuneration being fixed at Rs. 500. Rupees Fife Hundred for doing the whole of the winding up business up to its completion."

By Order of the Board,
CHANDABHOY AND JASSOOBHOY,
Associated Accountants, (London).

Bombay, 9th May, 1913.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Special Resolution has been passed and confirmed by the Shareholders of the above Company, at their Extraordinary General Meetings held on 11th April, 1913 and 30th April, 1913, respectively :—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Company being heavily indebted and unable to carry on its business without incurring further debts the Company's affairs be voluntarily wound up."

By Order of the Board,
CHANDABHOY AND PASSOOBHOY,
Associated Accountants, (London).

Bombay, 9th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices. Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1913, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 5 per Share, for the year ended 31st December, 1912, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore, on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd May, 1913, between 11-30 and 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 9th May, 1913.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 9th May, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. Ahmed R. Sayani, and Mohamed R. Sayani, Executors of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the village called Borlem, situated in the Inland of Trombay Taluka, Salsette Zilla, Thana, and granted together with other villages by the East India Company to Dhakji Dadaji, his heirs and assigns by a Deed of Grant dated Fourteenth December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the village of Devnar, on the West partly by the village of Waroli and partly by the village of Chimdoor, on the North by the village of Ghatkoper, and on the South by the said Village of Waroli, and containing by admeasurement according to the last survey 469 acres, 11 Gunthas, out of which the major portion approximately 350 acres being in the occupation of tenants, who are permanent occupants:—Dated this 9th day of May, 1913.

KANGA and SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
A Police Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 923, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MONEYMADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutt

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW, 6-30, 8-30 and 10.
A WEALTH OF GOOD THINGS.

A TRUE FISH STORY
By our old friend "Jim."

CURFEW MUST NOT RING TO-NIGHT.
The old story told by a new method.

TATA IRON WORKS.
Specially taken for the Excelsior.
This film will be shewn for two nights only.
DON'T MISS IT.

A HUMAN TARGET.
A masterpiece in "Thrills," full of exciting moments.

MAX AND THE DONKEY.
BEGINNING ON MONDAY
AT 6-30 AND 10 O'CLOCK SHOWS
EXCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT
AT
ENORMOUS EXPENSE
OF
MISS GEORGIE CORLASS
The Brightest Star on the Indian Stage.
AND
MR. HARRY QUININBOROUGH
from the London Coliseum.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY.
6-30 to 8-30

AN ATTRACTIVE ATTRACTION.
Exclusive and Expensive Engagement.
RICARD AND BEST
(MONTE) (OLIVE),
IN THEIR GREAT MUSICAL ACT
MUSIC.....MIRTH.....MELODY.

LITTLE MONA.
AFRICA'S SHINING "STAR."
THE COMEDIENNE WITH A VOICE.

THE MELBOURNES
IN A NEW BURLESQUE.
Featuring:—EVERYBODY'S DOING IT!!

EILEEN MELBOURNE
IN A BUDGET OF NEW SONGS.
And our "Exclusive" Pictures.

ENGLISH CUP FINAL
The Great Football Match
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

OUR "STAR" DRAMA — A BEAUTIFUL TRAITOR (MOST EXCITING.)

STURLE TROUPE OF ACROBATS.

PATHE'S GAZETTE — AND OUR USUAL NON STOP SCREAM.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR 10 o'clock SHOW will be at
THE "ALCAZAR."
Where there will be
A "COLOSSAL" BILL
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
MDLLE. LYGIE
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION:
"THE FIRE DANCE."
A MARVELLOUS PRODUCTION.
REAL FIRE!! REAL FLAMES!!!
MISS MARIE GODWIN.
THE CHARMING SOUBRETTE
IN HER LATEST SONGS & DANCES
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.

OUR "STAR" DRAMA — THE.....FATAL.....PORTRAIT.

THIEF OF LOVE (Comedy).

THE ISLAND OF JAVA.
An interesting Travel Subject.

2 SCREAMING COMICS 2

PATHE'S GAZETTE OF THE WORLD'S NEWS.

TO-NIGHT
AT 10 P.M.
AND EVERY SATURDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme

THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION OF "STARS" EVER PRESENTED.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
An Entirely New Programme. Pictures that will Delight all Hearts.

THIS WEEK'S STAR-FILM:
"THE HONOUR OF HIS FAMILY."
A highly tragic Episode of the American Civil War.

See also :—

1. LOVE YE ONE ANOTHER..... (Coloured Drama).
2. ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA..... (Remarkable views).
3. HOW THEY GOT MARRIED ..... (Comedy).
4. POLIDOR AND THE BABY..... (Comic).
5. TWEEDULDUM'S CYCLE RACE... (Comic).

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.

Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

ECONOMY.—Economical Purchases of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES and all kinds of requisites for ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL Officers, can be obtained through the only Firm.—SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 3 per thousand.) 6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED by European Engineering firm a CLERK, quick at figures and making out costs. Apply stating past experience and salary expected to Box No. 731, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, by an EX-TEACHER, post as Nursery Governess, Companion, Secretary or Nurse. Bombay preferred. Good references. Apply Box No. 722, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
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Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Fooshow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
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Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1913, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods :—

Spirits, oilmanstores, machinery, candles, inkstands, slates, electric apparatus, cotton yarn, fire-crackers, emery, linen and sand paper, 255 bags sugar, soda, ashmuth and betelnuts, cotton piece-goods, packing paper, old newspapers, iron plates, 55 casks coal pitch, fish oil, China clay, waste and torn paper and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BOATING CLUBS.
AUCTION SALE OF SAILING YACHT "BREJ" AND ITS EMERGENCY BOAT.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, 1913, at 5 p. m., (S.T.), opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, on the Apollo Bunder, the sailing Yatcht "Brej," which contains a cabin, dressing room, kitchen, etc., with its emergency boat in sailing order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Property of an English gentleman.

Arm and Armless Chairs, Cupboards, Easy and Low Chairs, Side board, Washing and Dressing Tables, Teakwood Bedsteads, Wall Mirror Brackets, Teapoys, Hatstands, Show Cases, Phonographs, Ironsafes, etc.

Some pieces of open carved old blackwood furniture such as sofas, chairs tables, etc., good for presentation.

By order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Vaman Hari Pethe, and on account and at the risk of Yeshwant Vinayak Vedak, Pearl Bangles, Diamond Rose Ring, Diamond Collar Button, 1 Emerald, 1 Diamond and loose Diamond Studs. By order of K. K. Santoke, Esq., Attorney for the concerned and on account and at the risk of Motilal Choonilal.

1 case Harfine Imitation Gold Thread on account and at the risk of Choonilal Kastoorchand.

1 case Harfine Imitation Gold Thread.

At 4 p. m. (S. T.)

By order of Post-Master General unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office such as Watches, Silver Box, Books, Medicine, Wearing Apparel, etc.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several Gents bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE OF BANGALORE, CYCLE, HUNGARIAN, AND FAIZ CAPS, SHAWLS, TURBAN CLOTH, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Yezra Abdoola Yamin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the Insolvents at Shaikh Memon Street, Bahrkote, on THURSDAY, the 2nd inst. and 23rd inst, at 2-30 p. m. each day, the following goods such as. Cycle Crystal, Turkish, Bangalore, Italian, Hungarian, Faiz Volkart, Austrian, Pyramid, Astrakhan Jerli Turkish ; etc., caps, Persian Cashmere, shawls, Bagdad Turban cloth, handkerchiefs, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, at Parsee Bazar and Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 641 of 1911.

Hormusji Framji Manekshahna...Plaintiff
vs.
Nasarwanji Bomanji Panthaki, and others ..... Defendants,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 641 of 1911, (Hormusji Framji Manekshahna vs. Nasarwanji B. Pathaki and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following landed property, on the premises :—

Particulars :—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 313 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 431, 432 New No. 5460, Old Survey No. 808, New Survey No. 9189, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward, No 2286, and Street No. 190, and is bounded as follws :—That is to say on the North by the property of the late Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Vandri, on the South by the house belonging to the Shravak temple, known as Apasara, on the East by Borah Bazar Street, and West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Raghavaya Nagindas and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.—The Receiver will receive any private offers before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1913.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

MECHANICAL-ENGINEER, who has been 3 years in the tropics, WANTS POSITION, as inspector. Address "M. E. 1920," care of Wolffs Box, Copenhagen, Denmark.

WANTED.—For service on the pensionable establishment of the Royal Indian Marine afloat, a competent EUROPEAN CARPENTER. Pay Rs. 90-10-140. Will rank as a Warrant Officer. Applications stating age and qualifications should be forwarded to the Undersigned, as early as possible.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED AT ONCE a TEMPORARY CLERK, on a salary of Rs. 60 per month.

Only men with Office experience and well up in correspondence need apply with copies of testimonials.

J. F. WATSON, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 2nd May, 1913.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
Hull, England

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 6 0
Monthly...	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quarterly...	" 7 0
Monthly...	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER CYLINDERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by public Auction, at 3-30 p. m., at their rooms at Apollo Street by order of the concerned about 12 copper cylinders.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Punch Cullian bay Arab horse, 5 years, goes in harnes.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis by Press.
1 very handsome fast bay waler mare, Punch Cullian, going in harness.
1 set plated mounted single harness.
1 Rubber-tyred Landau.
1 set of double harness.
1 C Spring rubber-tyred bicycle wheels victoria in good order with a grey Arab horse, 7 years and a set of harness
1 strong flaxbitten grey horse, 14 hands, 9 years, quiet in harness.
5 Soda water carts.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF JOOWAR.

Messrs BENNETT and C., will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., sell by Public Auction at Mallet Bunder, Chawar Godi, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on account of the Insurance Company concerned.

About 300 bags of joowar, marked H.J.M. ex s.s. "Khosrou."

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 3 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Solomon and Saleh Sopher, and on account and risk of Shua David Bechor, the mortgagor, the following:—

One lot pearls weighing about 210 chows and two pearls weighing about 235 chows.

One neck chain set with diamonds.

Two emerald rings and about six loose diamonds, weighing about 7 1-2 ratis.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow with furniture known as "Jingu Lodge" at Khandala.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Hirjeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw Ankleswaria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY the 18th May next at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public auction, on the premises at Khandalla the following very valuable bungalow with out-houses etc.

The bungalow with furniture known as "Jingu Lodge" bearing survey No. 27 situate at Khandalla in the sub-Registration District of Mawal, District Poona, containing 9,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on the east by footpath and beyond it by Government Land, on the west by Public Road, on the north by foot-path and beyond it by Government land and on the south by bungalow belonging to Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban.

The bungalows consists of one big drawing and dining room, 4 bed rooms with bath rooms, large octagon verandah in front and back, and large compound with out-houses, kitchen, etc.

There is also a sweet spring water well in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers will be received by the Undersigned.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON SUNDAY,

The 25th May 1913, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

The only remaining land on fore shore at Versova Sands, and the best of all land sold before, it is now offered for sale in plots for building bungalows. These 2 plots are to be sold separately by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Plot No. 1 containing 1,982 square yards and plot No 2 containing 1,966 square yards less or more on the same lines as the bungalow of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, and bounded as follows:—On the South by the bungalow of Mr Dadabhoy Nowroji, on the West by Arabian Sea, on the North by the property of Mr. De'Britto, and by the East by Public Road, the property being a portion of plot of Survey No. 82 in Thana District.

4 other plots of land being plot No. 8 of Survey No. in the Thana District.

Plot No. 1 with a strong bungalow with out-houses, containing 2,272 square yards, less or more.

Plot No. 2 containing 2,253 square yards, less or more, with foundations laid on and out-houses.

Plot No. 3 containing 2,927 square yards, less or more, with a good well of drinking water.

Plot No. 4 containing 2,547 square yards, less or more, with a good drinking well.

The land was purchased from the Secretary of State for India under lease of 50 years renewable by giving 3 months' notice and by Government Resolution, dated October 1909, the same is converted into 99 years.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Mantry, Solicitor, 91, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th May, 1913.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 957 tons, Captain Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer African Monarch, 2,592 tons, Captain F. C. Dakers, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itola, 3,461 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 3,957 tons, Captain F. G. Cunningham, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Trigonia, 1,055 tons, Captain L. Grocadegh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan (2nd May) with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons. Captain D Martin, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and 2 passengers for Karachi.

The French mail steamer Caledonien, 2,540 tons, Captain Faber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea etc, via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers She will sail to-day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Commanded by Captain F W Townsend, left Bombay on Friday for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R I M. VESSELS.

H M Swiftsure ..Capt Nugent...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ... R I M
Patrick Stewart...Towns nd.....I G T S
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S uffolin Comd La Touche R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR MAY 9.

Aviemoor ....2332 Kosfod..... T Jeewa das
Ayrstan .....2448 Covid .....J F and Co
Begum.....2942 Dooley .....T M and Co
Beme .....1899 Youngor... S W and Co
Bankura...1905 Whitehead... 15-5 M M & Co
Caithness...2 2 Bidland... .....T M and Co
Chiltonian .....2761 Jones.....K N & Co
Clara.....38-9 Phillips ..... M M & Co
Crosby .. 2530 Williamson .....T M and C
Dan Fraser...2 85 Fish rden .....J F and Co
Dhan ... 2759 Ducmel ...W and A G and Co
Duc of Kelly 2377 White .....K N and Co
Faris .....737 Coates.....Arab Steamer
Golavale ... .2441 Soares..... Yule
Ithia .....3401 Tucker .....M M & Co
Kassa .....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Kulona .....3209 Keasley .....Antwerp...
W A G & Co
Kish .....3148 Robertson ..W and A G and Co
Lightening...2121 Crosston .....M M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Nawab.....2041 Kaa .....T M and Co
Newby Hall .....2839 Parker.....K N and Co
Rio Sado.....Ortego .....Port Gun boat
Riverdale .....2752 Stockind .....T M and Co
Sigrum...1384 Onarheim...W and A G and Co
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Stolzenfels ...3554 Alterneyan ..W & A G & Co
Sisette.....2391 Vine.....Aden .... 10-5 ..
P & O Co
Vellore ... .3168 Kiddi ton..... T M & Co
Yola .....2246 Williams ..L Dreyfus & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. MAY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Basano...	2762	Boxhall ...	Hull		J F and Co
B Ormiston	3147	Hamilton ...	J F & Co		
C & R Sicilia ...	3143	Maganzini	R. Line		
Delhi	3179	Caltzes	A S & Co		
F City of Manchester.....	3563	.....	Martin.....		
			Karachi...	10-5 ...	K N & Co
G Hoseines ..998	Fanoing ..17-5 ...				T M and Co
K Baden 3794	Potter...	12-5 ...	Kobe ...		
					P & O Co
M Magdala 3134	Galloway	15-5 ...			
					W & A G & Co
N Clintonia ...2449	Mathews ..	Geo on	13-5		
					R E Collins & Co
O Rango on Maru...	316	Kamoshita...	N Y Kaisha		
Q Khosrou ...2410	Hannah ...	Jeddah...	11-5		
					T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Habsburg .2465 Selerich... A L S N Co
2 Elysia ...3993 Cowrley ..Liverpool...18-5
W & A G & Co
3 Austria...4830 Casulich 1-5 ...A L S N Co
4 Brankome Hall ...2727 Field ...K N & Co
5 Fultalla .. 2702 Tallent... M M and Co
6 Chanda ..3951 Cunningham.10-5...M M & Co
7 Len of Airlie.....3735 Thomson ... ..
Wesilles...12-5 K N & Co
8 Wartenfels ..2834 Reimer...W & A G & Co
9 Israel ...2979 Jacob ..... K N & Co
1 Allahran.....4066 Peabody...Dunkirk...10-
K N & Co
12&13 Persia ..4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
H W P D
Juba .....134 Cassum .....Bo S N Co
M W D D
Palmcotta .....2207 Stockwell...M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commander.	From
9	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden
	Caledonien ...	Faber	Noumea, &c
	Trigonia	Grossdegh.	Abadan

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
9	Pals of Nith	Mackenzie	Antwerp
	Lhasa	Penny ...	Karachi
	African Monarch	Dakers...	Kobe
	P Stewart ...	Townsend	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Caledonien, Faber for Marseilles.
" City of Manchester, Martin of Liverpool etc.
" Chanda, Cunningham for Antwerp etc.
" Itola, Tucker for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Newby Hall, for Manchester,
" Sigrum, for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Co's. Culoa, left Port Said morning of the 9th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 8th May, to 6 a.m. on the 9th May:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	20	17
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	168
Small-Pox	5	1

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers, than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Cumfort Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHURCH.—April 18, at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, S. W., the wife of Capt. William D. Church, R.N., of a son.

HEATHCOTE.—April 17, at Braiswick, Colchester, the wife of Capt. C.E. Heathcote, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf., of a son.

JAMES.—April 15, at Fingest Grove High Wycombe, to Lieut.-Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Bernard Ramsden James, a daugter.

MARRIOTT.—April 18, at Abbot's Hall Shalford, Essex, the wife of Major R. G. A. Marriott, D.S.O., of a daughter.

MOLONY.—April 17, at Hillside, Harrismith. South Africa, the wife of Capt. W. W. Molony, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.

RIND.—April 18, at 4 Lansdown Place, West, Bath, the wife of Capt Rind, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Inf., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—NORTHCOTT.—April 21, at Christ Church, Worthing, Major-Genl. James Browne, retired, late 2nd batt, the Connaught Rangers, son of the late Edward Browne, Coombe Warren, Kingston-on-Thames, to Evelyn Elizabeth, widow of the late Major F. L. Northcott, the Norfolk Regt., and daughter of the late Archdea on Badnall, D.D.

MARSHALL—BROOME.—April 19, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, by the Rev. Spencer Buller, rector of Weybridge, assisted by the Rev. H. L. L. Denny, Major Henry Turnbull Marshall, 1st Brahmans, son of the late T. C. Marshall, barrister-at-law, to Margaret Gordon, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Broome, of Winterbourne, Weybridge.

DEATHS.

BELL.—April 22, at 178 Downs Road, Hastings, George Frederick Bell, late of Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, and veteran of the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, aged 75.

HUNT.—April 22, at The Laurels, Ridgeway, Enfield, Capt. John Alfred Hunt, Honourable Artillery Company, aged 89.

SCOTT.—April 18, at 37 De Vere Gardens, Selina, widow of Capt. William Scott, and daughter of Alexander Erskine, of Longhaven, Aberdeen-hire, and Balhall, Forfarshire, aged 95.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMAS.—At Dehra Dun on the 5th April, the wife of Captain R. H. Thomas, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATH.

ELSMIE—At Bolarum, on the 2nd May, suddenly, George Elsmie, only son of Lt.-Colonel G. Elsmie, 20th Deccan Horse, and Mrs. Elsmie, aged 4 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mahableshwar Races.
Open-Air Entertainment in Aid of Bombay Sanitary Association Building Fund, Cooperage, 9-30.
Bombay Gas Company Social Club, Fancy Dress Ball, Chinchpoogly, Parel, 9 30.
Miss Gauhar Jan's Concert, F.C. Hall, 9-30.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9 and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: Hypocrisy is a despicable thing which the hypocrite finds in his heart.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure on the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	6-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. L. F.A. Smith and Officers, the band of the 2nd Q V O. Rajputs Infantry will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. today:—

March .....Manhattan Beach.....Sousa
Overture ...La Reine Dou Jur .... Adam
Valse .....The Debut Princess... al
Selection ...The Quaker Girl .....Mookton
Serenade ...O sole Mio ... . Cano
Patrol .....The Oriental Patrol Kap
Two-Step ...Down in Jungle Town..Datewaki

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigot, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6.15 p.m., today:—

March Fo King and Empire..Mascheroni
Overture...Lutspiel ....Bela
Valse ...Parisienne... ..... Ganne
Selection...The Dancing Mistress... .....Mookton
Serenata...Love in Idleness .....Macbeth
Bell Solo...The Belfry Serenade...Howgill
Selection...The Girl in the Train...Gilbert
Two-Step...Anona... ..... Grey

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colo el E. C. H. Sergeaud, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March ... Hoch Nassauen... .....Hoser
Overture Masaniello .....Auber
Melodies
(from)...Gipsy Love .....F. Lehar
Valse .....Versoumante Liebe ...P. Lincke
a. Song
(Cornet Solo) ...Rose in the Bud .....Forster
b Song
(Cornet Solo) ...Little Grey Home in the West.....Lohr
Melodies
(from)...Carmen .....Bizet
Two Step ..hosts .....E. Dunkel

AN ENGRAVER ROBBED.—I. S. Swaminath, an engraver, whose shop is in Hummum-street, has reported to the police that about a month and a half ago he went out of Bombay, closing his shop, and on his return found that his engraving apparatus of the value of Rs. 624 had been stolen.

THE KHOJA DISPENSARY.—We have received a report from the Khoja Saju bhoy Meerally's Charitable Dispensary of Bombay, and learn that, during the last month of April, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,511. Among them the number of new admissions was 413, classified as stated below:—Khoja Men 113; Women 130; Children 170; Total 413. The average daily attendance was 50.

SEQUEL TO DOCK ACCIDENT.—A few days ago we reported that on the 15th of April last, while four pillars were being fixed, the rope which held them together snapped and the pillars fell on three coolies, who were working near the place in the new docks. These men were immediately taken to the G. T. Hospital, where one of them, Dhurna Genoo died shortly after admission. On Thursday night, it is added, a second man died.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT OFFICIAL.—The death is reported of Mr. Krishnaji Rao Balwantrao Wagle, acting Accountant-general, Bombay, at his residence at Pedder-road. The deceased was a prominent member of the Saraswat community and was well known for the keen interest which he evinced in its progress. Graduating at an early age at the University of Bombay, he joined the Financial Department of the Government of Bombay, and from that he went over to the Imperial Service. Mr. Wagle had a remarkable career, seeing that from a comparatively subordinate position in the department he rose to the Accountant-Generalship Only a few Indians have ever occupied this important office. Mr. Wagle had served in various provinces, and wherever he had been, he was admired for his intellectual acumen and for his personal qualities, which were greatly admired. He came to Bombay only very recently and owing to ill-health he went on sick leave. A large circle of friends and relatives attended his funeral which took place yesterday morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th May, 1913.

137. Regimental Committee Meeting.—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee on Tuesday, May 13th, at 9 p. m.

Business:—To consider an estimate for White Mess-cloth.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A series of whist drives will be held during May, at the Regimental Institute on the following dates:—

Tuesday, 13th, 22nd, and 29th.
Commencing at 9-30 p.m.
The charge for each whist drive will be As. 8 per head.
Dress:—For whist drive optional.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. P. E. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th May, 1913.

208. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday, the 11th May, at distances 200 50, and 600 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-40 a.m.

No entrance fee or subscription.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th May 1913.

Extract from Bombay Government Notification dated 30th April 1913.

Bombay Light Horse.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas Baron Willingdon of Ratton G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay to be Honorary Colonel with effect from 9th April 1913.

(Sd.) L. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides at Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun	11	m	1	56	25	7
			3	5 a	27	6
Mon	12	m	2	49	24	11
			4	5 a	26	11
Tues.....	13	m	3	59	24	5
			5	8 a	25	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun ...	11	m	7	53	14	11
			9	5 a	19	7
Mon	12	m	8	41	16	10
			10	17 a	20	5
Tues	13	m	9	49 a	17	11
			11	46 a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
9 (Friday)	do	6h. 7m.	do	7h. 3m
12 (Monday)	do	6h. 5m.	do	7h. 4m
13 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 5m.	do	7h. 4m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, April 2 th, 11h. 39 3m. a.m.; New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54m. p.m.; First quarter, 13th, 5h. 18-0m. p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 43-1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 28th, 5h. 33-7m. a.m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE "RAILWAY TIMES."

The hearing of the case in which Colour-Sergeant-Instructor John Martin of the Band C Companies of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers prosecuted Mr. Rodgers and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, editor and publisher respectively of the "Railway Times" with publishing an article headed "De Profundis" in the issue of the paper of the 8th March alleged to be defamatory to the complainant, was resumed yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr Kenneth Kemp, bar.-at-law, appeared for Mr. Rodgers, while Mr. Kolasker, bar.-at-law appeared for Mr. offatt. Mr. Kemp continued the cross-examination of the complainant, who said that he had not seen Mr. Rodgers before the article appeare and that there was no ill-feeling between him and Mr. Rodgers.

In reply to Mr. Kolasker the complainant said that under the Volunteer Regulations, there was no minimum strength fixed to form a band. He had no right to call a band. He was the senior colour-sergeant in Bombay. In the temporary absence of superior officers it was the duty of the next senior officer to carry out any urgent work Mr. Knight was the next senior officer of the unit.

There was a military enquiry regarding the affair, and his superior officers had asked him to make this compl int. He and Mr. Game were acquainted with each other, but Mr. Game did not visit him that day at all. He would not have had time to arrange for a funeral if he had thought it his duty to do so, when he received the telegram from Mrs. Smith between eight and nine o'clock.

Mrs. Smith, cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, said that she had nothing else to say about the note returned to Mr. Martin.

Mrs. Rodgers was next cross-examined by Mr. Kemp. She said that she was seated at the tea-table when the telegram from the Headquarters office was brought, and that it was between half past five and six. She did not know Mr. Smith, she had not seen Martin smoking a cigar. Martin always smoked pipes.

Examined by Mr. Kolasker, witness said that she did not see Williamson come to the house. She could see from the window that there were two persons sitting on the verandah—Mr. Martin and another. Nobody else came that afternoon.

Sheik Nur Muhamad, head clerk of the Adjutant's office on being cross-examined by Mr. Kemp said that he did not remember having been rung up on the afternoon of that day. He could not remember to having received any message from the Station Superintendent's office that afternoon, either by writing or telephone, regarding Sergeant Smith's accepting the telegram. Sometimes he was rung up on the telephone to make arrangements for a funeral. But on this occasion he did not receive any message.

Examined by Mr. Kolasker, the witness learnt that Armstead belonged to "A" Company. On the next day he sent the message regarding Armstead's death to Martin to arrange for the funeral.

Colour-Sergeant Ross was next cross-examined, after which the further hearing was adjourned.

ARMENIAN THIEVES.

Inspector DeBurg charged two Armenians named Michael Jacob and Armaneok Solomon before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 360 belonging to another Armenian named David Aratoon.

The complainant is a permanent resident of Ispahan. He came to Bombay very recently and was staying in the quarters of the Armenian Church at Medows-treet with the first accused. On Thursday morning Aratoon missed a suit of clothes. On examining his box, he found that Rs. 360 in currency notes and coin had also disappeard, an informed the police of the matter.

There was a quarrel between Jacob and Solomon in Medows-street and the sepoy on duty arrested both for disorderly behaviour. Jacob then told the sepoy that Solomon had Rs. 30 with him, which was stolen money. Immediately both were taken to the police station and searched, and there they admitted having stolen the money belonging to Aratoon and pointed out the place where they had concealed notes for Rs. 300.

It appears that the two accused arranged to rob the complainant. But Jacob, who actually stole the money, kept the larger portion of the booty for himself and gave only Rs. 60 to his confederate, which caused the quarrel between the two.

The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY PROSECUTIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Matal Lalcaca, Police Prosecutor, B. B. and C. I. Railway, charged Ramprasad Ram Rurakh with pick-pocketing.

The complaint was that on the 2nd instant, the accused was seen removing money from the pocket of a Railway hamal on Grant-road Station, and was escaping with two rupees and some odd annas when arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate, Mr. Lalcaca charged Ranya Kidia, a man in charge of the wicket at Haines-road level-crossing, at Mahalaxmi, with being negligent in the performance of his duty.

Mr. Kekobad Navroji, Sub-Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway, stated that on the 19th November, at 5 a.m., the accused had neglected to lose the gate at the Railway level-crossing wicket with the result that a Bhaya, while attempting to cross the lines, was knocked down by a light engine and seriously injured.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate remarked that in that case the question of public safety was involved and he must send the accused to jail.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Hussein Fakir Mahomed, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, with being found in possession of two grains of cocaine. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for the mercy of the Court, representing that this was his first offence, Mr. McCarthy, however, pointed out that the accused had previous convictions for similar offences.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Manalal Purmanand was fined Rs. 15 by the same Magistrate for possessing two grains of cocaine.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Whit Sunday.—11th May, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Lloyd in E. flat. Hymns 157, 154, 554, 207. 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B. flat. Anthem—"Come Holy Ghost.—Attwood. Hymns—207, 154 Collections for Society of S. John the Evangelist. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins; 8-45 a. m Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a. m., Matins; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist, 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for S. S J R, Poona Mission.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p. m Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the C. M. S. Up-country Missions, Marathi Service—9 a.m. Gujerati Service—2-30p.m

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses, Rev. John B Glass Chaplain will officiate.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a m., Parade Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu). 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a.m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel. Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church)—Joint morning Service 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, Psalm 24; Hymns 107, 129, 365.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher Rev. J. F. Edwards. Sunday School, 5

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 8. BOMBAY, May 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-4		unchgd
3 do. Rentes.	85 1-4	1-4	
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	93		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	84 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 11-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 15-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	60		1-5
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46	1-2	-3
do do. New York	4·86 -4		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 5-8		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 9-16		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 3-4		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans- ...	3 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£36,900,000	Dec. £ 900,000
Public Deposits	£14,200,000	Dec. £ 1,500,000
Other Deposit	£33,800,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Govt. Securities	£12,900,000	Unchanged.
Other securities	£31,500,000	Dec. £ 1,500,000
Notes and Coin	£36,400,000	Dec. £ 800,000

The Bank Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Moderate business.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 7,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·66+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9 95 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·43 +04	6·39 +03	6·36 +01	6·35 +04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6·13 +03	6·06 +03	6 04 +03	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6·03 +02	6·02 +03	6 02 +03	

New York 11 a.m., July 11·47, Oct. 11·00.
New York official Noon call July 11·45 Oct. 10·97.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·91, Oct. 11·12.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,030
" Receipts at " last year...	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	21,000
" Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July	11·52+06
Futures—Month of Oct.	10·98—01

Advanced on foreign buying and declined later owing to favorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of July	... 11·95+03
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·11+02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports	3,000
Do. Forwarded	56,000
Do. Imports	40,000
Do. Stocks	1,151,000
Stock of Cotton in London	.....

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 unchgd
Do. Months	... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 37 1-2—1-8
Do. Month—	... May-June, London—Value.

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	...37 1-4unchgd.
Do. Months—	... May-June. ... Sellers. Dull.
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb	... Nominal.
Do. Months	... .
Do. Buyers &c	... .

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... 38 unchgd.
Do Months	... May.
Buyers &c.	... Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	... 50 unchgd
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... 52—1-4
Do. Months—	... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 4 1-4unchgd
Do. Months—	... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...46 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—	... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	44 7 1-2—4 1-2
Do. Months—	... April-June. London—Dyke.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 42 5-8—1-8
Do. Months—	... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed	£ 6-13-0 unchgd
May-June—Hull—Sellers.—Steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...11 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 7+1d.
May-June—Done and Buyers. Firm.	

METALS—

Copper Brazlers	£32 1-2unchgd
Yellow Metal	7 d. unchgd.
Standard Copper G M D	£ 69 1-8—1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)	13 4 1-2+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady. Moderate business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...12 7 1-2unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments	—May—Nominal.

Tone—Neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p.c	...9 6 1-4+1-2d.
Months of Shipments	... May—Sellers.
9 10 +1-4	3.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers

Tone—Quiet but steady. Less pressure to sell

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...13 9 3-4—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments	...May-Sept.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet and easier.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 12 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments	... May—Value.

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—	
Do.	11 2 1-4—June—Value
Do.	10 9 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	11 3 3-4—June—Value
Do.	10 11 1-4—July-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do.	12 2 1-4—June—Value
Do.	11 9 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	12 3 3-4—June—Value.
Do.	11 11 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.

Tone—Steady. Very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [May 9TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bulns ...	37,500	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovns ...	27,000		
20 Boxes Sovns ...	15,00,000	Alexandria	do
26 Boxe Bulns ...	18,27,940	London	National Bank
Sovns ...	90,000		
10 Boxes Sovns ...	7,50,000	Alexandria	do
8 Boxes Bulns ...	5,24,800	London	Chartered Bank
25 Boxes Sovns ...	18,75,000	Port Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	56	63,967
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	50	60,480

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since	17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	3rd April 1913	7 "
Bank of Mad. "	31st Dec. 1912	8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged at 1s.4 1-16 T. T. and Demand. There has been little Enquiry for Bank remittance, and few private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-3d. 30th May
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-2
Shanghai "	... 201 1-2
Japan "	... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-8 for cash and 96 3-16 for the settlement and has remained steady during the day with a moderate business passing. Rates close unchanged as under.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	96 2 0
Settlement	... "	96 3 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was unchanged both for ready and forward at 27 11-16 and 27 15-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 60. The local market opened at 70 Ex duty for the settlement and has advanced 1-4 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 1 6
Australian Gold	... "	24 1 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	70 0 0
1st Settlement	... "	70 4 0
2nd Settlement	... "	70 8 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	79 6 0
1st Settlement March	... "	79 10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	79 14 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the Weekly Bidding on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotements were made of 15·20 lakhs Bills and 44·80 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively tenderers at these rates receiving 10 per cent The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 72·20 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 18th of April and arrived to-day with the mail of the 25th April brings £ 190,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay	... "	3,20,000
Madras	... "	1,00,000
Total...	"	8,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 25th April and comes with the mail of the 2nd May brings £100,000 Silver. £190,000 bar gold and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	2,10,000
Bombay	... "	5,00,000
Madras	... "	6,30,000
Total...	"	13,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd May and comes with the mail of the 9th May brings £80,000 silver £210,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	720,000
Bombay	... "	580,000
Madras	... "	230,000
Total...	"	15,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, a compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	15,43,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	12,26,000
Sundries	1,15,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,16,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	77,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	10,02,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	6,51,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Unchanged.	
Bullion	.....	75,000
Balance with other Banks.....	2,12,000	.....
Sundries	1,20,000	.....
Cash	.....	9,67,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913-13.	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	88,973	58,925	+30,048
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 8th May 1913 ...	2,237,762	2,150,502	+ 87,261
Shipments the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	19,051	12,847	+ 5,204
China ...	23,455	62,547	— 39,091
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	42,507	76,394	— 33,887
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 8th May 1913 ...			
Europe ...	281,253	223,131	+ 48,127
China ...	22,501	27,713	— 5,212
Japan ...	682,911	738,438	— 45,527
Coast Ports ...	19,933	21,168	— 1,235
Total...	1,006,303	1,010,450	— 3,847
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	17,570	13,364	+ 4,206
China ...	5*,233	1,525	+ 56,708
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th April 1913, 13,483 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th April 1913—8,245 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish..	3,512	261,175	271,519
Central India.	4,249	84,707	134,809
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,646	105,283	110,413
Berar ...	18,896	393,894	504,400
Central Provinces...	6,300	242,029	342,151
Total Comras	29,603	1090,093	1,353,292
Dholleras ...	13,773	156,516	24,259
Broach ...	20,259	235,070	141,273
Compta and Dharwar ...	10,332	82,677	161592
Westerns ...	4,608	61,967	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	724	344,696	11 167
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	5,327	111,006	74,201
Sind ...	3,767	114,517	87,708
Persian ...	13	1,801	4,415
American ...	567	a32,187	174,323
Egyptian ...	...	1,950	1,122
Other sorts..	...	4,253	9,141
Total ...	88,978	1,237,763	2,150,502

a Or 26,002 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,060
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 8th May 1913 ...	2,237,763
	2,637,763
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 8th May 1913 ...	1,006,603
	1,631,160
Less Afloat	75,803
	1,555,357
Less estimated mill consumption	716,000
	839,357
Less up-country by rail ...	21,727
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 9th May 1913...	817,630
Difference since last week ...	+ 30,710

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

No pronounced feature has appeared in the home markets during the past week. Small to moderate fluctuations have occurred from day to day, chiefly on weather reports from America. Politics have had little influence on the market though the situation is decidedly more hopeful. The actual proclamation of peace would no doubt help to improve the position, but the market from now on will be a weather one. New crop months at about 6d. are still in good demand, and crop prospects will have to be cheerful before we shall see them much below this figure. On the other hand any unfavourable news is likely to cause an advance. The tone of the home markets at the close is steady. Rain is not sufficient in parts of the cotton belt and some replanting will be necessary. The Liverpool Market will be closed to-morrow (Saturday) and on Monday for the Whitsuntide holidays.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July ...	11·63	11·52	— ·11
" Oct. ...	11 04	10 98	— ·06
Spot ...	11·95	12·00	+ ·05
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	11·95	11·95	unchgd.
" Oct. ...	11·13	11·11	— ·02
Spot ...	12 3-16	12 3-16	unchgd.
Liverpool—			
Futures May-June	6·39	6·42	+ ·04
" July-Aug...	6·34	6·36	+ ·02
Spot ...	6·60	6·66	+ ·06

In the local market we have had a quiet week and changes have been small. Business has been done in fine Broach, May and June and in fine Khamgaon Akola for the same deliveries. Bengals and Sindh Punjab for May have also changed hands. The enquiry has, however, been very moderate in most cases, and sellers have met the market. Broach has been in better demand than other sorts and a fair amount of covering of previous sales for May has been done, The market to-day opens steady for Broach at Rs. 287—88 for fine May. Oomras and Bengals are about Rs. 2 lower on the week.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand at times, but holders are anxious to move stocks before the monsoon sets in, as godown accommodation is scarce and warehousing charges are high. They are therefore willingly meeting any enquiry, and prices are consequently easy with little chance of improvement. The demand has run on Broach, Bengals and Oomras, while Khandeish and Mathias have also found buyers, Bills have taken Miraj Tasgaon styles, and some Wadhwan, The daily turnover is moderate.

LATMR.

There has been little doing during the day. There is some inquiry for Sindh, Punjab. May, but at low rates. Fine Broach for May keeps steady.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 287	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...	" 283	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 280	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 276	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 273	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 265	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	" 255	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 243	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 289	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	" 281	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Irregular.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·42	6·39	6·35
unchgd	unchgd	—01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·25	6·12	6 04
—01	—01	—02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 03	6·03	6 01
—01	—01	—01

FREIGHTS.

Business during the week has been very moderate, but rates have kept quite steady and at the close the market is firm for all positions, but with less enquiry. The following is reported :—

HAMBURG—1,000 tons for July at 16s 6d light seeds, 18s 6d seeds cotton, 770 tons for August at 16s light seeds, 18s seeds cotton, 1,500 tons for September at 16s light seeds 18s seeds cotton.

DUNKIRK—3,000 tons, light seeds at 16s, seeds cotton at 18s, wheat at 20s for August

GENOVA—2,500 tons seeds cotton at 18s for May shipment.

MARSEILLES—333 tons wheat for May at 31s, and 222 tons wheat, also for May at 21s 6d.

FIXTURES:—The following charters are reported during the week;—

S. S. "CAIRNROSS":—For 2 p. p. at 23s. 6d. D. W., for May.

S. S. "CLOUTSHAM":—For 2 p. p.][at 23s. 6d. D. W., for May.

S. S. "HANNINGTON COURT":—For Hull, Antwerp or Amsterdam at 23s, 6d. 24th May.

S. S. "BEEKBERGEN":—For Antwerp and Hamburg at 23s. 6d, for May.

The following are rates:—

MAY.

ANTWERP:—19s. 6d. seeds cotton.
DUNKIRK:—21s. seeds cotton.
HAVRE:—22s. seeds cotton.
HAMBURG:—21s. seeds cotton.
MARSEILLES:—20s. seeds cotton.
GENOA:—20s. seeds cotton.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	2,772,938	1,609,064
Linseed	1,682,012	1,772,221
Rape, Rai ...	648,173	458,687
Gingellyseed ...	976,704	563,187
Poppyseed	237,781	188,675
Groundnuts ...	712,399	784,235
Castorseed ...	1080,460	797,185
Bice.....	2,346,412	2,032,601
Myrabollams ...	473,0 3	607 031
Cottonseed.....	2,191,981	2,072,675
Mowrasseed.....	16,013	8,175
Gram	460,165	688,411
Jowar.....	422,324	366,452
Maize	5,765	362,241
Barley.....	98,794	not recorded

LINSEED :—

Prices have shown a tendency to give way during the week, partly on easier markets at Home and partly owing to large tenders against May contracts. There has been a fair amount of "budli" business done to September account. For ready there is a moderate enquiry at the decline. The market closes weak as under.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7	7 0 B.T.
May	" 8	1 6 B.T.
September ...	" 8	11 0 "

RAPESEED :—

The market continues quiet and we have little change to report this week. Receipts are increasing,

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl-May	Rs. 8	6 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore, May	" 8	6 6 R.T.
" Guzerat	" " 8	8 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

Receipts into Bombay have been large and the tone of the market is easier, prices having declined about 2 annas per cwt.

The Home Markets are quiet and at the moment it looks as though we should see easier markets locally.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 5 0	R.T.
" Delhi, May.	5 8 0	"
" Cawnpore.	5 3 0	"

POPPYSEED :

This market is quiet with only a moderate business passing in ready, and prices are slightly easier.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 11 14 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The season is drawing to a close and business is slack. Stocks are moderate. There is still some enquiry for yellow varieties.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	57 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	49 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	62 8 0
" Secunderabad	"	61 0 0

CASTORSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

There is a moderate business passing and rates are steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

There is little enquiry for export. Prices keep steady.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	48 8 0
Small	"	46 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

The market continues quiet and prices are about 2 annas per cwts. lower.

We quote:—

June-Sept ...	...Rs	8 2 0 R.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	83,973 bales.
Wheat ...	...	406,184 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	259,175 "
Rapeseed ...	...	69,492 "
Gingellyseed	...	13,069 "
Poppyseed ...	...	46,850 "
Groundnuts...	...	10,316 "
Castorseed ...	...	131,831 "
Rice ...	...	71,485 "
Myrabollams,	...	21,377 "
Cottonseed ...	...	123,424 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	164 "
Gram ...	...	23,340 "
Joowar ...	...	32,835 "
Maize ...	...	60 "
Barley ...	...	11,504 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has kept steady during the week, and though there is still not much business passing there has been some improvement in the enquiry. The demand has run on most counts, and 10s, 12s, 16s and 20s have changed hands to the extent of a few thousand bales. Prices have been well maintained. The tone of the market at the close is steady.

bales.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai. 5,500
Unsold stock at Shanghai — 65,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is little or no change to report. The markets both here and in Manchester are quiet but steady with a small to moderate demand.

WHITE GOODS:—The market remains quiet but steady and the enquiry continues limited.

GREY GOODS:—There is a moderate demand and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues steady. Prices are maintained notwithstanding the easier tendency of the home markets, but this is due probably to the stoppage of buying owing to the dealers' boycott.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—There is a good demand locally. The home market is steady but there is little business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—Market quiet. Little doing.

DHOOTIE:—The demand here has improved and there is a good enquiry.

METALS.

The home market has again been firmer and the latest quotations are £82-5 and £66. The market here is also steadier and ready sales of Rex yellow metal have been reported at £64-10.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	"	4 12 2
Tiger Brand .....125°		
American	"	4 12 2 per 2 tins
White Camelia Brand in tins ..... 125°	"	4 4 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°	"	4 4 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125°	per 8 I gals. "	3 10 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins...125°	"	4 4 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	Rs. a. p.	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...		4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins		4 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons		3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins		3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons		3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality		0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...		0 3 0
urmah Candles per pound...		0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0	
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 6 0	
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 10 0	
Ship Brand New Tins per pair...	4 4 0	
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6	
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	3 15 6	
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 3 6	
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 13 6	
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 7 0	
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5 8 0	
Anchor cases per case ...	4 13 0	

SHARES.

The market has kept steady and unchanged during the week. Transactions reported were limited and hence fluctuations have been small. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,710, Bank of India have improved to Rs. 66, Indian Specie Bank are at and about Rs. 66 1-2. In press companies, rates are unchanged with little doing. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 140, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have declined to Rs. 620, Bamanknas are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 3 3-4, Badam Piles are steady at Rs. 97, Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 250 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 282 1-2, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy's. Ltd. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 195 and preference shares at Rs. 173 1-2 to Rs. 174. The Tata Iron and Steel Coy's. Ltd. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 101 to Rs. 101 1-2 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 175 and deferred shares are steady at Rs. 225 for June delivery. Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company's ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 930 and preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 717 1-2, Treacher have changed hands at Rs. 472 1-2, Port Canning and Land Improvement Shares are steady at Rs. 835. Sardar Carbonic Gas Company, ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 71. Shivrajpurs have changed hands at Rs. 21 and are quiet at the rate. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 795, Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 517 1-2xd. Central Indias have kept at and about Rs. 2,185, Colaba Land and Mill Company Shares are steady at Rs. 1,455, Crescents at Rs. 112 1-2xd. Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 495, Fazulbhoys are at and about Rs. 507 1-2, Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 755, Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1 335, Madhavji Dharamsi Mill Shares at Rs. 1,440, Manekji Petits at Rs. 3,170, New Great Eastern at Rs. 250, Standards have declined to Rs. 1,285, Swans to Rs. 287 1-2, Swadeshis to Rs. 6,185xd. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 670, Tapti Valley at Rs. 595, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 137, Central Provinces at Rs. 96 1-2, Ahmedabad Dholkas have improved to Rs. 134. Gujarat Railways at Rs. 121. The rest are unchanged quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 8.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	7,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	24,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	4,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00
Future Cotton at New York July	11·52+6
Future Cotton at New York October	10·98+9
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures	do

General Tone of Market :—

Advanced early on foreign buying declined later on favorable weekly reports.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	11·95+3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·11+2
Opening tone of Market—	Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 8

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	do
Total Day's Sales	7,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	300 "
Sales of Surats	nil
Total Day's Imports ...	1,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·95
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·66+4
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G O O
May-June	6·42
June-July	6·38
July-Aug.	6·36
Aug.-Sept.	6·26
Sept.-Oct.	6·12
Oct.-Nov.	6·05
Nov.-Dec.	6·02
Dec.-Jan.	6·01
Jan.-Feb.	6·01

Manchester piece goods market—Quiet and little business doing. Shirting dhooties are easier with less enquiry. Grey shirtings medium an easier.

LONDON, May 8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-July—Ldn.	Done. 45 3
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Dunkirk	46 6Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Dunkirk ...	43 Done.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet.	
Do. Tendency of the Market—	.....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May—	22-12-6 "
do ... July-Aug.—	22-

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

(Continued on page 5.)

German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June... 13 0 3-4 „
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) June-July— 13 1 1-2 „
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India May-June 12 5 1-4 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India June-July 12 6 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May 12 3 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June 13 9 „
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— June-July... 14 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, May 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June... 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June... 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. orKarachi June .. 12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June .. ..
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. orKarachi July-Dec. 12
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } nothing doing.

LONDON, May 8

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67 2 6
„ Best English Selected.	75 10 0
„ Brasiers	82 10 0
„ Tone of Market ...	Quiet.
Hard Speiter	21 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	£133 0 0
Yellow Metal	7 1-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11 10 0
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	5 13 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 7 10 1-2
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 8 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	4 1 6
Lead Pig English	18 17 6
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot	27 11-16
„ 2 months hence ...	27 15-16
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet. Unchanged.

LONDON, May 8.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 11-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 15-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	Unchanged.
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 85 1-8
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 75 1-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77-9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	.....
Exchange on India 20 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
New York (Demand Bills) ds	4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	3 1-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 1-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 9-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 9-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-2

LIVERPOOL, May. 9,

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·42	6·42
June-July...	6·33	6·33
July-Aug....	6·36	6·35
Aug.-Sept....	6·26	6·26
Sept.-Oct....	6·12	6·12
Oct.-Nov....	6·05	6·05
Nov.-Dec....	6 02	6·02
Dec.-Jan....	6·01	6·01
Jan.-Feb....	6 01	6·01

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. writes from Manchester on Thursday, 24th April, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,220,320	1,340,750
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	1,081 410	1,223,950
American delivd Spinners for the week...	2 9,000	3·2,000
American into sight for the week	138,000	152,000
American into sight for the season	12,733,000	14,845,000
Receipts at American Ports	9,082,630	11,222,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	4,773,000	5,161,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,353,000	3,975,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton.....	80 ,000	301,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton.....	115,000	118,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	140,000	74,000

The distribution this week to the world's Spinners of America as shown in the above table is 219,000 bales, against 322,000 bales a year ago. The Spinners of the United States have taken 70,000 bales against 91,000 bales, Great Britain 58,000 against 66,000, the Continent 71,000 bales against 156,000, and Japan and Mexico 20,000 bales against 9,000 bales. The total absorbed is now 10,671,000 against 11,693,000 a year ago. This reduction of 1,022,000 bales consists of 111,000 fewer taken by Spinners of Great Britain, 842,000 by those of the Continent, 169 by Japan and Mexico, which makes 1,122,000 taken from reserves, for as much Cotton, if not more, has probably been used this year as last. The United States has taken 100,000 bales more to this date than in 1912.

We propose in our reports now to give the daily prices of American cotton both Current Month and Spot Mid American for each past week, as these records will form a fair means of comparison between one date and another. The prices of current month are as follows :—On Friday the 18th inst, it closed at 6·65, on Saturday the 19th inst, 6·58½, Monday 21st inst, 6·55½, Tuesday 22nd inst, 6·52½, Wednesday 23rd inst: 6·50½ and to-day at mid day 6.48½—Spot Mid American on Apl. 18th was 6·91, Apl. 19th 6·84, Apl. 21st 6·79, Apl. 22nd 6·83, Apl. 23rd 6·76 and to-day 6·74.

The weekly Bureau Weather Report states that favourable weather has been experienced, temperatures being normal and sunshine abundant permitting good progress to be made with out-door work. This in addition to other favourable reports from various sources has kept the market on the easy side.

There has been a considerable enquiry for cloth during the week and while there may be a great amount of uncertainty with regard to cotton, it is generally thought that we are not in for a trade slump as yet. It is perhaps taking an optimistic view to suggest that business should continue for any great length of time in such a prosperous condition as during the past two years, but there are many signs which show that generally speaking the larger importing markets of the world are in no surfeited condition, and even India, which market is perhaps more heavily supplied than any, is expected to continue to prove a good market. Of course a good deal depends on the monsoon, but we have seen it suggested that some indications exist already that it is not likely to be a failure. We do not quite see how this can be foretold now but apparently there must have been something stimulating to account for the heavy operations in light goods during the past few weeks. As regards China, the comparative firmness of silver is a favourable feature, and buying in some directions has again been of encouraging extent, principally in bleaching cloths. There are also some enquiries for specialities and fancy goods. In printing and dyeing cloths there is not so much doing, and the general trade can scarcely be described as of satisfactory dimensions.

In the yarn section American yarns are quoted fractionally below last week's rates, but there has not been much business done either for Home trade or export-buyers seem disposed to take a view that lower prices are coming, or at any rate to act as though they believed it. Quotations for Egyptian yarns are well maintained.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cranksome Hall s—380 cwts bonemeal, 165 cwts goat hair, M J Joomabhoy : 120 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Elysia s—30 bales wool, V Tejpal ; 2,000 cwts oil cake, Bombay F and Oil Mill Co ; 5,480 cwts oilcake, New Mofusil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cranksome Hall s—3,964 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Elysia s—495 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

Caledonian s—5,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

Den of Airlie s—2,210 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 3,000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 cwts gum olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co.

Cheltenian s—990 cwts groundnuts, 990 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Iran s—10 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

Persia s—250 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 31 bales cotton and woolen cuttings, 1 bale paper cuttings, M Somjee ; 20 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed ; 69 tons cottonseed oil cake, I C Oil Co ; 73 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,002 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Magdalla s—116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—3 bales woolen carpets, 16 bales cotton carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 748 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—58 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SABOLA.

Dan s—4,000 tons manganese, S Smidth and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 cotton fly, Solomon Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Riverdale s—16,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—214 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 360 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

Sicilia s—1,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru s—300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 400 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru s—150 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 700 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 2 tons powder, red oxide, A M Jeewanji and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru s—850 bales cotton M B Kaisha 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—200 bales cotton, G Dosa and Co; 50 bales cotton. H Nensey and Co; 846 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co: 400 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 100 bales bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 400 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru s—32 bales cotton twist, M Amersey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 9.

Steamer Newby Hall from Lourenco Marquis, Agents K Nixon and Co : 5,420 tons coal.

Steamer Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co : 1 cause cigarettes, 59 boxes gold coins, 44 boxes gold bars, 4 boxes specie.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," MAY 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Fenwick, Dr D E
Greenbalgh, Mr J, Mrs and child
John, Lt J C
Oakley, Mr A S
Rowlands, Mr R D
Stocker, Lt C J
Wilkins, Capt G H

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bremner, Mrs E
Blaser, Mr E
Horn l', Mr W W
Lillington, Capt I
Lees, Mr J V E
Rashid, Mr M A
Soden, Mr E
Stewart, Capt F H and Mrs
Sawyer, Capt G A
Sarbadkikari, Mr
Wilson, Mr J S
Webb, Mr W S

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Buchan, Mr W
Cassy, Mr D W
Phatat, Dr V M
Henderson, Mr C G, Mrs and infant

DEPATURES.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Arderson, Mr A D
Argi lini, Mr A
Armour, Mr W S
Baillie, Mrs W W
Bennett, Capt and Mrs J H
Briscoe, Mr C T
Brisbane, Mr J
Bulthr, Mr E H W
Bridge, Mr G
Brown, Mr H
Canning, Mr F W Gordon
Cole, Mr G S
Cook, Mr J H E
Carne, Mr F W
Constant, Mr A
Cook, Dr D F
Cooper, Mr W R F
Courtier, Mr F
de Rothschild, Baron Maurice and Valet
de Rothschild, Baroness and maid
Dunsford, Capt E H
Elmore, Mr Frank
Eames, Mr W
Fearfield, Mrs J
Fanshawe, Mr G D
Garne, Mr F W
Gilbert, Mrs E O
Goldman, Mr
Grant, Mr J A
Gray, Mrs Thos and infant
Horswell, Mr
Leslie, Mr J
Lewis, Captain E O
Lloyd, Mr A O
McEnery, Captain R T
Mehta, Mr A B
Millar, Mr and Mrs D L
Mukhlis, Mr B M
Manzer, Mr J A
McHattie, Mr J
McHattie, Miss A M
Mellor, Mr J E M
Ozzard, Lt-Col and Mrs F R
Porteous, Mr D R
Phillips, Capt T McC
Rudkin, D S O, Major W E C
Rallinge, Mr G J
Roberts, Mr Sydney G
Ruttledge, Mr H
Scroop, Mr C F
Sharafally, Mr
Smith, Mr W R G
Savage, Mr R M H
Smith Mr J W Knighton
Smith, Mr Thos
Speechley, Mr A J L
Synge, Major M
Tweedie, Mr A G
Taylor, Col A H M
Veitch, Mr H M
Ward, Mr W
Webster, Mr J E
Wesser, Mr J
Westra, Mr and Mrs Welman, Mr W L
Wheatley, Mr A
Young, Mr J H R

PER S. S. CALEDONIEN.—MAY 10.

The following passengers are proceeding to Marseilles to-day by the Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Caledonien." The medical examination of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier at 11 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must attend with their kits and baggage at the disinfection shed, Prince's Dock, for disinfection at 7 a. m. sharp.

Mrs Amnabai, and 2 children
Mr C Aming,
Mr Azin,
Mr S Aladjian,
Mr W G Alder,
Mr. Austin,
Mr M Alfazal,
Mr A Alfazal,
Mr J P Barker,
Col Bertie Clay
Lieut Col J P Blackway
Mr N H Bilig,
Mrs Burns,
Mr Bell,
Mr Bunyer,
Mrs Bradley and infants
Mr Benfield,
Rev F Bougeard,
Mr Cassum and child
Mr W E Crump,
Mr Cartwright
Mr and Mrs Chamier,
Mr Cahill,
Mr Constant,
Mr G Cummuskey,
Mr Chopra,
Mr N K Chokan,
Mrs G P Cambell and 2 children
Mr Dutt,
Mr and Mrs J J Dominy,
Miss Daimler,
Mr T H Daly,
Mrs Daly,
Mr G Donald,
Mr Dawoodjee Adamjee
Mr J Engineer,
Mr Ferrir,
Col E Frenchman
Mr Fitzgerald
Mr T M Grimshaw
Mr O G Galpin,
Mrs A Gokaley,
Dr E P Ghose,
Mr F Gogayer,
Mr J R Graham,
Mr Griffiths,
Mr Gunga Singh
Major G Harley, Lyon
Mr C Harman,
Mrs Hajrabai,
Mr and Mrs H Curroji
Mr H Isaac and 2 children
H H Rani Saheb of Ichalkaranji
Mr and Mrs I Jamsetjee
Mr C Jamin,
Mr Jog,
Mr G Kelly,
Mr E J Keen,
Miss Koen,
Mr A B Knowles,
Capt Lyon,
Mr Le Gall,
Mr W Lord,
Mr and Mrs J; Low
Mr Lemerle,
Miss H N H Latiff,
Mr H N H J Latiff,
Mr C Notichand Shebl
Capt Macpherson
Mr de Mesquenem
Mrs F Mate,
Miss Mate,
Mr Mc Gaure,
Mr Marsban,
Mrs Medi,
Mrs H H Mehta, and child
Mrs Marienbai,
Mr Morrow,
Mr Mirza, Asaf Ali
Mr and Mrs Nusserwanjee
Mrs Khan B Nusserwanjee
Mrs Naidu,
Mr Nair,
Dr Nandgurka,
Mr Instrall,
Mrs H McGrath,
Mr Narme,
Mr Nabis,
Mr and Mrs H Odlan,
Mrs A Parker,
Dr and Mrs R V Patel,
Mr J Patel,
Mr Pillet,
Mr S G Powers,
Mr Fluck,
Mr Rems,
Mrs Roden. and infant
Mr R Rodenfuser,
Mr Rickie,
Miss Rickie,
Mr Syed Elvi
Mr H Syed,
Mr Setna,
Mr Sing,
Mr K W Slogh,
Mr de Souza,
Mr B K Sen,
Mr and Mrs S Sheldon
Mr Sheffield,
Capt Simpson,
Mr Salokhe,
Mr R Singh,
Mr N Singh,
Mr Toscanne,
Mr and Mrs Thiebaut,
Mr Tobit,
Mr W Thompson,
Mr Waterhouse,
Mr Wighmann,
Mr and Mrs B W Wilson.

PER "CITY OF YORK" MAY 10.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of York" Commander J. Wilcox, which left Liverpool on the 17th ultimo with the following passengers is due to arrive here on the morning of the 10th instant and her passengers will be landed at the Dockhead:—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Stiven, Miss D M

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Abbot, Mr W L
Amy, Sister
Fraser Mrs H J
Fuller, Rev, A R
Fuller, Mrs and child
Hemingway, Mrs B infant and nurse
Hopwood, Mr B
Jackson, Mrs G
Martindale, Rev H
Munro, Miss B
Sagar, Mrs W
Sutton, Mr A E B
Tee, Mr S E
Thorpe, Miss E

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Field, Miss F J
Harrington, Mrs B child and infant
Maule-Cole, Mrs S H and child
Patterson, Mrs M B
Percy, Mrs H E 3 infts and nurse

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Griffiths, Mr V M
Robinson, Miss K L

PER S. S. "AUSTRIA"—MAY 11.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria on the 11th instant from the Victoria Dock No. 3. Passengers must be on board Victoria Dock Shed No.3 on the 11th instant at 11-30 a.m.

Alone, Mr A M
Brunner, Mr and Mrs R
Carl, Mr and Mrs H
Cheyne, Major and Mrs R E and 3 infts
Foard, Mr F C
Filose, Lady
Filose, Miss
Gosweiler, Mr P
Innes, Mr and Mrs H D A
Ostrovsky, Count G
Ostrowsky, Countess J
Ostrowsky, Countess N and Lady Companion
Preston, Mrs A P
Skeen, Mr H
Steven, Mr J B
Wakeman, Mr and Mrs G H
Wills, Miss B
Wolf, Mr

FROM KARACHI

Delchman, Mr Carl F
Fendall, Mr B H
Filose, Sir Michael
Goyder, Mr J B
Kayer, Major F
Nicholas, Mr B H
Oertel, Mr and Mrs C H
Swinburne, Major and Mr T B and maid
Swinburne, Miss
Swift, Miss L M

ANCHOR LINE.

Per s. s. "ELYSIA" on 18th May.

Barr, Capt
Burn, Mr and Mrs
Diak, Mr A H and Mrs
Down, Mrs F E
Driver, Mr C H and Mrs and 2 children
Driver, Two Misses
Harvey, Miss
Herbert, Miss B
Mullal, Maj Genl H
Martin, Mr
Mears, Mrs A
Sinoox, Mr C A
Taylor, Mr R and Mrs
Wilson, Mr A

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col F Glenville. R E
Lieut-Col W M Carpendale, S Cav
Lieut-Col F A Maxwell, Mil. Sec to H E the Viceroy
Lieut-Col E G Wright, 19 Inf
Lieut-Col W E F Burlton, S T C
Lieut-Col H A Moore, 36 Sikhs
Lieut-Col H Vickers, 63 P L Inf
Lieut-Col F De B Young, 32 Lrs
Lieut-Col R T Crichton, I A
Lieut-Col J T Calvert, I M S
Major W J H Hunter, 119 Inf
Major A G Thomas, 58 Rifles
Major A H Cunningham, R E
Major C G Robson, 10 Jats
Major A R H Garden, Guides
Major A S P Waller, 105 Inf
Major H L Hole, 79 Inf
Major H M Mackenzie, I M S
Major L A G Hanmer, 21 Punj
Major T J Willans, 57 Rifles
Major E F Orton, 37 Lrs
Major G M Morris, 2 G R
Major F Fennett, 2 Lrs
Major A W Pennington, 9 H Horse
Major G Watling, 4 Raj
Major C A Boosmale-Cooq, 10 G R
Major A V W Hope, 28 Prs
Major E C Creagh, 57 Rifles
Capt T R Keppel, 30 Punj
Capt R H Martin, 86 Inf
Capt L S H Smithers, 17 Inf
Capt J H de W Carruthers, 39 Rifles
Capt F B Lane, 8 Cav
Capt P L O'Neill, I M S
Capt W Leith-Ross, 53 Rifles
Capt M H Simond, 7 Lrs
Capt R B Boyce, 12 Prs
Capt J Bruce, A R D
Capt O A Chaldecott, 124 Inf
Capt E N C Drummond, 4 G R
Capt C Jarvis, 20 Horse
Capt A E Stewart, 124 Inf
Capt G Gould, 2 Lrs
Capt H St G M Mc-Rae, 45 Sikhs
Capt H W de C Rennick, 95 Inf
Capt G B A Cooper, 17 Inf
Capt K B Joyson, 15 Lrs
Capt D McL Slater, 11 Raj
Capt F G Moore, 6 L Inf
Capt J H G Marriott, 12 Prs
Capt H C S Ward, 2 Lrs
Capt O W E Bannerman, 15 Lrs
Capt C A C Mackenzie, 20 Horse
Capt H R A Hunt, 25 Punj
Capt P T Etherton, 39 Rifles
Capt T C Rutherford, I M S
Capt J L Lunham I M S
Lieut E H Kelly, R E
Lieut W F Haynes, 21 Punj
Lieut C H Jackson, 21 Punj
Lieut C D Frost, 110 M L I
Lieut B R Hudson, 8 Gav
Lieut C N S Deane, 44 Inf
Lieut F M Mathews, 22 Punj
Lieut J H Edmond, R A
Lieut A D Bennett, 19 Punj
Lieut A C Shah, Nat Land Forces
Lieut M A C Kennedy I A
Lieut C Campbell, 74 Punj
Lieut E P Yeates, 12 Prs
Lieut H W Young, 116 M L I
Lieut E C Seconde, 16 Raj
Lieut O C Palley, 16 Raj
Lieut H G Maturin, 61 Prs
Lieut A B Hay Webb, 5 G R
Lieut E H Chapman, 107 Prs
Lieut H G C Laird, 104 Gren
Lieut S A H Hungerford, 116 Mah
Lieut F Icely, R N R
Lieut L E Laing, I A
Nursing Sister Miss C F Hill, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Miss E O Marshall, Q A M N S I
Mr G C Clarence
Mr E M Fox Chamier
Mr C E A Emile
Mr F A Leslie Jones
Mr A C Anthony
Mr H A Brown
Mr A H Cuming
Mr W Chavis
Mr F Boxwell
Mr F E Cole
Mr E A Faithfull
Mr E G Greason, C I E
Mr C H Atkins
Mr F Clayton
Mr H A C Colquhoun
Mr J T Johnson
Mr W H L Cabell
Mr W H Dawson
Mr S Davis
Mr J S Evers
Mr R O C Carr
Mr H G Clinch
Mr A Mellor
Mr J S Stevinson
Mr W J Clear
Mr C F Payne
Mr R C S Symns
Mr C S Pennell
Mr C A Walsh
Mr P M Lushington
Mr C E Palmer
Rt Rev R S Fyffe, Bishop of Rangoon
Rev J G Philip

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col G H Bolster, V C, 5 G R, to Oct 31, 1913
Major E L Ward, I M S, 6 mo M C
Lieut T J Penting, 62 Punj, 2 mo M C
Mr J F G Foster, 6 mo M C
Mr W S E heridge, 5 mo M C
Mr A E Boyd, 2 days M C
Mr L A Unwin, 3 mo M C
Mr H J Inman, 6 mo M C
Mr H J Hare, 6 mo M C
Mr D W G Cowie, 5 mo
Rev B D Beeley, 4 mo, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major L P Stephen, I M S
Lieut T J Ercll R I M

THE WEATHER.

FIRST FALL OF RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 9.

Rainfall occurred chiefly in Tennasserim Coast, Behar and Orissa. Victoria Point and False Point report one and a half inches of rain, Darbhanga three-quarters, and Chaibassa a half.

Heat depression is forming over the South-west Punjab, where mean temperatures are between five and ten degrees above the normal. It will probably give dust and thunderstorms in North-west India.

Forecast : Continued rain in Burma Coast, thunderstorms in North-west and North-east India.

SIMLA, May 9.

Telegraphic reports show that during the week ending May 3rd, the weather in India was cloudy with moderate rain. Crops were generally in good condition. Supply of water and fodder was sufficient. In the United Provinces the number of persons on test works in Mirzapore fell to 298, but increased in the Canal area to 7,905. In Benares State the number on relief work full to 2,531 and on gratuitous relief to 314. The Bombay report states the distress is deepening in Ahmednagar and is acute is six talukas. There is little wandering and no emaciation. The six kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. People on relief are generally in fair condition. The public health is generally good. Land revenue suspensions have been granted. Takavi is being advanced freely for fodder and wells. The water supply is failing everywhere Measures for its improvement from Government and Local Board grants continue but the improvement affected is sometimes small or temporary. Charitable funds are being utilised for the relief of weavers and for eight cattle kitchens. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 3rd May were.—Ahmednager 15,123; Poona and Sholapur 828; total 15,951.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north and the submontane districts of the Punjab, but skies are clear in the remaining districts. The moistnre in the air is generally below the average. Day temperature is much higher than usual in north-west Punjab. Night temperature is also in large excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear over the rest of the division. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature during the day is below the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in west Rajputana, while skies are clear in other districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during the day has risen and is now in large excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana. Night temperature is also higher than usual at Ajmer.

The Kokan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Very light thundershowers are recorded in Mysore, and skies are moderately clouded over the greater portion of the southern half of the Peninsula. A few dust or thunderstorms occurred in the Punjab and Rajputana, but the reported rainfall has been insignificant. The decression in the upper Sind has spread over the adjacent parts of the Punjab.

Some dust or thunderstorms are likely in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the west United Provinces. A few thundershowers may occur in Mysore, and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire S.h ...	81·8	70 0	...	6·31
Jask	91·3	76·3	...	4·18
Muskat Sth ...	103·8	89·6	...	5·50
Multan ...	113·2	85 5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi ...	105·4	70·5	...	5·11
Lahore	107·9	74 2	...	3·33
Simla	...	...	...	...
Amba'a	105·5	69·9	...	6·18
Delhi	102·5	76·8	...	2·37
Agra	106·0	79·5	...	2·52
Mainpuri ...	105·8	77·1	...	1·84
Jhansi	107·5	80·5	...	2·03
Cawnpore ...	105 2	76·4	...	4·83
Allahabad ...	93·6	73·5	...	4 56
Jacobabad ...	118·1	75·8	...	0·44
Karachi ...	88·0	80·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	105·6	86·7	...	0 33
Jaipur	109·2	84·1	...	0·47
Kotah	109·6	86·6	...	0·56
Bhuj... ...	103·5	76·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·3	81·2	...	0·40
Verawal	86·1	73·3	...	0·03
Rajkot	105·1	73·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	105 0	76·8	...	0·41
Surat	93·4	79 6	...	3·58
Ahmedabad ...	106·2	77·2	...	0·34
Deesa	107·3	74·2	...	0·44
Neemuch	103·9	75·2	...	0·76
Indore	103·1	78·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore ...	106·8	76·3	...	7·43
Saugor	104·8	79·6	...	3·88
Hoshangabad ...	108·1	82·4	...	3·24
Khandwa	105·7	84·1	...	4·30
Akola	110·7	82·4	...	1·35
Amraoti	110·8	80·3	...	0·32
Nagpur	112·1	86·8	...	1·22
Chanda	111 0	78·5	...	6·24
Raipur	108·7	77·6	...	3·50
Bombay	91·2	80·4	...	3 62
Ratnagiri	91·8	80·4	...	10·70
Mormugao	92·0	82·2	...	3 25
Karwar	91·7	83·0	...	8·24
Malegaon	108·4	75·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar ...	105·1	70·5	...	1·18
Poona	99·0	70·3	...	3·41
Sholapur	107·3	73·1	...	1·01
Bijapur	105·2	75·8	...	2·33
Belgaum	93 3	67·0	...	3·54
Aurangabad ...	106·2	73·7	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	110·4	83·7	...	3·34
Hyderabad ...	103·2	78·2	...	1·90
Mangalore ...	91·8	83·3	...	6·10
Calicut	90·3	81·1	...	7 88
Cochin	93·7	78·7	...	8·91
Colombo	88·5	80·5	...	5·68
Masulipatam ...	103 8	83·2	...	2·27
Bellary	105·0	81·3	...	4·50
Cuddapah	107·5	82·5	...	10·33
Madras	100·0	84·0	...	11·99
Bangalore	95·2	71·2	0·12	3·57
Coimbatore ...	95·4	74·3	...	14·61
Trichinopoly ...	104·6	80·8	...	6·57
Negapatam ...	100·7	83·2	...	27·17

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TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

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Tiger Grand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 4 0	do
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 10th May, 1913.

THE DECAY OF A FINE ART.

THE almost monotonous sanity of modern social existence has resulted, somewhat disastrously, in the decay of many of the subtle and elaborate arts for which our ancestors were famed. We pride ourselves upon our commonsense, and upon the impartial manner in which we view our own concerns and those of our neighbours; in consequence we scarcely permit ourselves a single unquestioning enthusiasm or healthy antipathy, for a too critical discernment and sort of tepid equity have more or less destroyed in us the impulses from which such sentiments spring. No doubt emotional bias is dangerous, and we are the better for having acquired a mental balance which formerly was a rare possession, but at the same time we cannot but admit that we pay for our staid self-possession with the loss of much that is not merely vivid and alluring, but also arises out of those natural instincts which we are neither anxious nor able entirely to eliminate. A case in point is that of the decrease of the natural instinct for revenge: except in the penny novelette and in the second-rate melodrama, carefully-planned revenges are scarcely to be met with amongst civilized peoples. Clumsy and impulsive attempts at reprisal will, it is true, continue as long as human nature continues; black eyes, lawsuits, the cut direct and the slanderous whisper will be employed according to the aggrieved person's social status, but when do we hear nowadays of a revenge perfect in every detail, planned with finesse and refinement, and worked out day by day, and year by year, until ripe time brings round the moment of the climax? Such cool and implacable hatred and such revenges may well be classed amongst the lost arts, they may take their place on the shelf, cheek by jowl with love-making, letter-writing, gaming, dandyism and all the other polished niceties which we no longer care to cultivate.

If we study carefully this lost art of revenge we shall find that even in past times it was often disgraced by the dilettantism of rash and excitable amateurs. The far-famed Marquise de Brinvilliers who answered a coarse, but unfortunately correct epithet, with surreptitiously administered doses of arsenic, the Scottish Chieftains who invited their foe to a banquet and served him with his brother's head as the principal dish, Mary Stuart with her hired incendiaries, all the host of historical assassins. What were they but crude ungraceful performers, unworthy to be considered as artists where revenge is concerned. The thought of death as the supreme disaster misled many of those who sought to pay off old scores, but the more cultivated avengers realized that the end of enjoyment arrived when they put their enemies out of reach by slaying them. To rob life of its savour, to alienate affection and respect, to fill a foe as full of shafts of ridicule as a banderillo-tormented bull on a Spanish holiday, these were the aims of the connoisseur in revenge, aims which he often realized with singular success. The pen being reputedly mightier than the sword, authors, dramatists, and the writers of lampoons and pamphlets, found a splendid weapon ready to hand when they deemed that Nemesis required a goad. What vitriolic ink dropped from the hard-driven quills of offended authors, with what relentless fidelity were exposed the physical, mental and moral shortcomings of their enemies. Silence under the attack seemed an admission of defeat, irascible and unskilled retort simply afforded an opportunity for further slaughter, so that the victim's predicament was truly a lamentable one. The device of slaying by satire is an ancient one, and it has survived many other forms of revenge, for modern sufferers who summon to their aid the laws of libel and slander are apt to discover to their cost the elusive quality of a satire or an epigram. From the broader and more obvious attacks we are comparatively safe; not so the sufferers of an earlier day, who listened agonizedly to the chuckling comments of their friends and realized that they were the subject of Martial's 'latest', not so the mournful procession of the 'paid-out' whose unadmirable idiosyncrasies have supplied, through the ages, a target for the venom-tipped arrows of angry authors. Potent as a pen may be, a brush is assuredly not less so, judging by the refined revenges of some of the world's most notable artists. The painter of pictures has, after all, means at his disposal for conveying his intention even to the illiterate and the slow of wit; his audience may be of lower mental calibre than that of the writer, and yet his malicious meaning may penetrate to its intelligence. A long series of domestic broils was avenged, it is supposed, by Allori, a Florentine painter, whose domestic bliss was scarcely enhanced by the fact that his mother-in-law had taken up her abode permanently in his house. In many of his pictures the features of his beautiful wife appear, but on one of his canvasses he pays her the doubtful compliment of representing her as Judith, that traitorous patriot whom we can never wholly admire. A host of sly allusions in this representation are the head of Holofernes wears Allori's features, and bleeds in Judith's grasp under the complacent glance of a withered old crony—the redoubtable mother-in-law, who beams approval on the ghastly deed.

This was Allori's retaliation; another artist, no less a one than Michael Angelo himself, was not above using his art for purposes of revenge. Goaded into anger by the falsely-modest objections which the clerical potentates raised concerning the scantily-draped figures in his pictures, he planned a reprisal which should not only make ridiculous the over-decorous of his own day, but should endure for all time as a protest against restriction in art. The master was at that time engaged upon a fresco and when the public were admitted to view the finished work, the decorous objectors beheld, to their horror, presentments of themselves, destitute of any drapery whatever, perpetuated upon the chapel walls. Sincerely as we may lament the growth of an easy forbearance which makes such picturesque revenges improbable, we must, upon reflection admit that the old way had its drawbacks especially from the victim's point of view. As long as one imagines oneself to be in the avenger's place only, the idea is full of attraction, but once the position is reversed, we can easily imagine a score of objections. We may be unromantically tame nowadays, and incapable of real resentment, but at least we can be confident that the nearest sandwich-man is not distributing scurrilous pamphlets in which we figure largely; we can go to the theatre with the serene comfort of knowing that if we run down the play in a dramatic review, we shall not see, when next we go, hastily-introduced characters representing our own intemperate habits, or the domestic incidents which we fondly hoped were unknown to the outer world. The regret which we feel at the decay of a fine art is tempered by our pleasure in the greater security in which we now live: assassins do not lurk in dark corners, dinner-party soup holds nothing more deadly than grocer's sherry, and when we visit the Academy we shall not find, added to its other horrors, the unmistakeable likenesses of ourselves utterly undraped, exposed to the amused gaze of the public.

THE AQUITANIA. THE new Cunard liner, the Aquitania, caused considerable excitement in Glasgow when this largest of all the ships yet built for the British Mercantile Marine was launched. John Brown and Co.'s yard held not only the Countess of Derby who launched the vessel, and the distinguished guests invited there for the occasion but it is computed that no fewer, than 100,000 persons were either within the yard, or on the surrounding land. The Aquitania, large as she is, is exceeded by the German vessels, Vaterland which is 41 feet longer and the Imperator, 19 feet more from end to end. The great size and weight of this new ship obliged the builders to prepare the ground specially for her. The place was "piled and cross-piled and reinforced with steer plates and concrete" to rendel it strong enough to bear the weight and the pressure entailed when the moment of launching arrived. Even the River Clyde had to be made ready to receive this great vessel for room, and sufficient water to float her satisfactorily were indispensable. So the river opposite the yard was widened and this widening extended along the south bank. To make sure that the Aquitania should reach the sea, the stretch between Clydebank and Greenock had to be dredged. Ship-builders are coming to think seriously that the limit of endways launching must be very nearly, if not quite reached, for it is increasingly difficult to provide for the entry into the water of the great liners, and the sideways slide into the river may have to be tried. The launching weight of the Aquitania was 22,000 tons and it was fortunate that all the arrangements worked smoothly. She slid off her perch with ease and grace when the fetters were removed and entered her element without too great a plunge and with her colours flying.

THE GUN-LAYER. THE Admiralty has just published the returns of the tests of gun-layers with heavy guns during last year, the figures relating to 1,510 guns in 115 ships fired by 1,232 men, who used 6,955 rounds. The average of marksmanship of squadrons is represented by a score of 80·763, the best returned being that of the Mediterranean Squadron of 108·13, followed by the Australian Squadron with 102·986. The First Battle and Cruiser Squadron returned the third best average score of 99·602. As to guns, the percentage of hits obtained with the new 13·5 inch weapon was 68. With the 12-inch breech-loaders as mounted on the King Edward VII. and later ships, the percentage of hits was raised from 37·3 of last year to 55·02, while the percentage for the 12-inch breech-loaders of earlier date remained almost constant at 35·5. The return of last year's tests with light quick-firing guns relate to 6,929 rounds fired on 99 ships with 1,283 guns. The average score is 86·871 per squadron, the best squadron return being that of 113·33 by the First Battle and Cruiser Squadron. The returns analysed to show the results according to types of guns, indicate an all-round and very marked improvement on those of 1911, the percentages of hits ranging from 60·5 with the heavy twelve-pounders to 78·2 with the Vickers three-pounders. With these light guns 79 men counted six hits in six rounds.

H. E. THE VICEROY is expected to visit Hyderabad on the 29th of October.

H. H. THE NIZAM leaves Hyderabad on Monday for a 3 weeks' stay in Bombay.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Devanha," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-morrow.

SIR HARVEY and Lady Adamson leave by "Gloucestershire" for Marseilles on Wednesday. Lady Scallon is also a passenger by the same steamer.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PARKIN, I.A., Inspector-General of Police, Burma, will make over duties of that office to Major Dos Voen, I.A., who was succeeded today as Commissioner of Hanthawady District. Lieutenant-Colonel Parkin leaves for England by "Ava" on Monday, on leave, pending retirement.

INFORMATION having been given yesterday to the Port Trust authorities to the effect that the s.s. "Nawab" had sprung a leak, tugs and other appliances have been despatched alongside the vessel to render assistance. The steamer "Nawab" under the command of Captain H. E. Kiss arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. The vessel, which is anchored off Ballard Pier, and belongs to Mr. M. Jeewanjee.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THEIR MAJESTIES AND BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 25.

From a spectacular point of view, the Royal progresses of the spacious and more leisurely days of the mighty Elizabeth had much to recommend them; the Royal progresses so happily instituted by our present gracious Sovereign may be wanting in the gorgeous display that appealed to our ancestors, but of their great importance in many ways there can be no doubt, and the reign of King George V. will be memorable if for nothing else for these intimate, I had almost written homely, visits of the Sovereign and his sympathetic consort to the hives of industry on which so much of our material prosperity as a nation and an Empire depends. This year it was the turn of the Potteries, a district made more familiar to us by the writings of that brilliant novelist, Mr Arnold Bennett, to receive their Majesties and the workpeople—and it was to the workpeople the visit was essentially paid—showed their appreciation of the genuine and unaffected interest the King and Queen evinced in them by an outburst of loyalty whose warmth must have been extremely gratifying to the illustrious recipients. During their stay in the neighbourhood, their Majesties were the guests of Lord and Lady Crewe at their seat which, though not in the Potteries or even in Staffordshire, is not very far off, and on the countryside the motor-car has annihilated distance. On the way down a halt was made at Crewe to enable their Majesties to inspect the celebrated workshops of the London and North-Western Railway in which no fewer that 7,000 persons are employed. It was appropriate to the place and the occasion that the Mayor of Crewe happens to be a workman, a signalman in fact. By all accounts his Worship performed his parts in the ceremony with perfect ease and dignity. *A propos* of Crew Hall, the *Westminster Gazette* told its readers on Monday that when the original structure was burnt down and actually in flames, the late Lord Houghton ordered a table, pencil, and telegraph-form, and there, with his home blazing fiercely before him, wired to his architect, "Crewe is burning; please come and build it up again." This fire occurred in 1866. Lord Crewe's much respected and popular father was good-naturedly nicknamed "the Cool of the Evening"; he would have been very cool indeed if he had sent off the telegram referred to. He was not then or afterwards the owner of Crewe Hall. Crewe Hall with the Cheshire estate belonging to it, was inherited by the Secretary of State for India from his maternal uncle, the third Baron Crewe, who died unmarried in 1894. If the laconic message mentioned was ever sent he was the sender. The present Lord Crewe, although he succeeded to the Crewe property, did not come in for the title. He was, however, permitted to take the name. Shortly afterwards he was made an Earl and more recently a Marquis, in this matter running almost neck and neck with that other favourite of fortune, the Marquis of Lincolnshire, whilom Baron Carrington. With regard to the first Baron Houghton a good story is given in this week's "Truth" under the heading "Labby Reprinted." Lord Houghton was one of the most agreeable of men, but he had one defect. He wore false teeth and they were always falling about in a strange manner. The following story was told of him: He was in a railway carriage. A lady got in and sat down opposite him. In a second she jumped up. "Some one is biting me," she shrieked. And it turned out that Lord Houghton had put his teeth on the seat and that they had closed on her when she sat down. "*Se non e vero e ben trovato.*" If it did occur, Lord Houghton would have been highly amused. That he had a keen sense of humour is shown by a remark he made to a brother peer and repeated to me at the time by the latter. "You and I," he said, "are the only members of the House of Lords who can spell properly." They both had a certain contempt for the mere fox hunting peer or to use more modern phraseology, the backwoodsman.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

If Mr. Lloyd George's supply of rare and refreshing fruit is for the time being exhausted and he had no gifts to offer in preventing his Budget, we may be thankful that he has not added to the woes of the already sufficiently burdened taxpayer. It really looked at one time as if he might be compelled to put something more on the income-tax, but such a measure would not have added to his popularity, and just now he has to be rather careful. He seems to have been sobered by the ordeal he has recently endured and his speech on Tuesday was quite different from one of his ordinary Budget harangues. From first to last there was not a jarring note or provocative word; indeed, it was a really remarkable performance for Mr. George. And yet it was not dull. Far from it. In arrangement and lucidity it was all that could be desired. It is interesting to learn that although the country is going to the dogs, the value of the property in which death duties were paid during the past year was £276,000,000. But one could wish that it had been a little more evenly distributed. On the other hand, the most productive of the stamp duties is partticularly productive source of income in the twelve months under review are the penny-duties, mainly on bankers' cheques. The number of such cheques, passing through Somerset House and three subordinate offices reached the prodigious total of 1,000,000 for every working day. Tea suffered from various causes, one of them being the strike and Mr. George anticipates an increase in the current year of £298,000 a figure which the trade apparently think is greatly overestimated. To obtain £298,000, more than he received last year means, it is pointed out, an additional consumption of 14,304,000 lbs. of tea. The respective increases on the past ten years have been as follows:—1½ million; 2½; 11,000,000 (in this year the duty was reduced from 6d. to 5d.); 4 millions; 1½; 8; 3¼; 6 and 1⅜. "How," it is asked, "can the Chancellor possibly hope for an excess of 14 ¼ millions during the coming year?" A substantial drop in the medicine stamp is attributed partly to the Insurance acts and partly to the revelations before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is inquiring into the sale of quack remedies. Although there is general satisfaction that our taxes are not to be increased, many financial experts are by no means convinced by the reasoning of Mr. George in favour of the optimistic forecasts on which his Budget is based. Mr. George has partly rehabilitated himself by his speech of Tuesday. Perhaps he will be wholly rehabilitated if he is able to bring confusion on his opponents by making in the coming twelve months a much-needed large reduction of expenditure in various directions.

ST. GEORGE AND MERRIE ENGLAND.

There is truth in Mr. MacVeagh's gibe that while every Irishman knows the precise place in the calendar of St. Patrick's Day and all Scotsmen can tell you at once the date of the anniversary of their national saint, very few Englishmen could be able to give the same information off-hand about St. George. But I do not agree that this is, as some contend, an indication of inadequate patriotism. I think it is rather an evidence of the undemonstrative Englishman's quiet sense of security, and if you will, superiority or if that is too unpleasant a word, predominance. A number of ardent souls evidently think differently or they would not have established a few years ago the Royal Society of St. George. What that Society does, besides holding an annual dinner on April 23, I have no idea. However, its dinner is usually a successful affair and in its way attracts a fair amount of support from men of position. This year the event was celebrated at the Hotel Cecil, the valiant leader of the Die-Hards, Lord Willoughby de Broke presiding. The affair, however, was in no sense political and the sentiments uttered by the Chairman in his excellent speech could not give offence to the most diminutive of Little Englanders. Lord Willoughby de Broke, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Old England, the Royal Society of St. George and its branches throughout the world," began by saying that the question they often heard asked was, "How much am I going to get out of my country?" whereas the question which should be asked was "How much am I going to give her?" They believed that no good would be done here in England until they revived the vigour and spirit of the English people. When they had done that, their social reform, Tariff Reform, national defence, one man one vote, and everything else worth having would be added unto them. Until they recognized that the whole of their national life must be based upon patriotism, there was very little chance of progress. So far so good, but he followed this up with a doubtful proposition; namely, that England is not sufficiently represented in the councils of the nation. She is not, he maintained, represented in cultivating according to the proportion which she supplies in men and treasure to the public services. I should like to see the figures that would support this rather sweeping assertion, with the rest of his speech one cannot cavil. Certainly the central organ of the Empire is and must be England. Moreover, he is right in claiming that the characteristics of "British character"—I am glad he did not merely say "English character"—are chivalry, courage, duty, perseverance and no thought of self. Equally correct, of course, is it to say that no education which any Government may bring in will be worthy of the name, unless it is aimed primarily at the training of character rather than the training of the brain. Nevertheless a little more attention must be paid in England (I say nothing of Scotland which is abroad of us in this respect) to the training of the brain if we are to hold our own. Among the other toasts was "Our Indian Empire" proposed by our distinguished visitor, the ex-Premier of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, and responded to by Sir William Lee-Warner. According to the report in the *Times*, Sir Joseph expressed his belief that English statesmanship will evolve a system by which the problems that confront us in India will be solved. He does not seem to have said that colonial statemanship will evolve a system by which another problem affecting India will be solved, namely, the "colour-bar," a phase of which is now causing so much concern to the new President of the United States and those who share with him responsibility for the foreign relations of the American Republic.

P. & O. CO. AND OCEANA SALVAGE

According to the law of England all the salvage expenses of a wreck not excluding the rescuing of human lives comes out of the saived property. In the case of the Oceana, however, the P. and O. estimated their desire to contribute a third of the costs. The Brighton Railway Company's steamer Sussex which helped to save life and the tug Alert for tourage, jointly received £7,000, while about £3,000 has been paid to Trinity House for its services in lighting and watching the wreck as it lay off Eastbourne and finally blowing it up. The P. and O. Company's share of these and other salvage charges to nearly £4,000—to be quite exact £3,969. The "broad-minded manner in which the company met the underwriters has," says the *Times*, "created

(*Continued on page 13.*)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

A full minute elapsed before Irene answered.

"I take it that you are here with Baron von Kerber's consent," she said.

"Yes. We discussed matters from every aspect last night. That is why I am so well posted in your movements. We prefer not to await Mr. Royson's return. Alfieri has defeated us. We have lost caste with you and your grandfather. For Heaven's sake, let us go!"

Again there was a pause. For some reason, Irene's sympathies conquered her again. She had risen, and she approached a little nearer.

"I wish to say," she murmured, "that—I am—sorry for you!"

Mrs. Haxton looked up at her. Her face was frozen with misery. She seemed to be incapable of tears just then. She stood up, held herself erect for an instant and walked out of the tent.

"Thank you, she said, without turning her head as though she wished to avoid the girl's eyes. Now go, please. Tell Mr. Fenshawe that we shall be glad to get away while it is possible to march. If your grand-father sanctions our plan, we have all details ready for his approval. There need be no delay. We do not want a great deal in the way of stores, and we give our promise to repay the small sum of money which will be necessary for the voyage to Aden and thence to London."

Irene, conscious of some unknown element in this wholly unexpected outcome of the previous evening's discord, hurried off to arouse her grandfather. At that hour the *kafila* was usually beginning the day's march, but Mr. Fenshawe, like the others, had remained up late, and he was unwilling to be disturbed until his servant told him that his grand-daughter was exceedingly anxious to see him.

As soon as she began to relate Mrs. Haxton's story she realized that it implied a confession of the attachment existing between Royson and herself. She stammered and flushed when it came to explaining the interest she took in all appertaining to Dick, but the old gentleman listened gravely and without comment.

"What do you think, Irene?" he asked when she had finished.

"I think we would all be happier and freer from restraint if Mrs. Haxton and the Baron left us," she said.

"I agree with you. Mrs. Haxton, as a chaperone can easily be dispensed with. You say they have a scheme drawn up for my signature—setting forths the number of camels, etc., they need. Bring it to me. We can go through it together, and you and Stump can check the actual splitting up of the caravan. Of course, they know that we have a thirty days' march before us as compared with their five or six, and we may also be compelled to remain here another day or two. In the matter of funds I shall be generous at any rate where the woman is concerned. I believe that von Kerber is a scoundrel, that he has led her blindfolded along a path of villainy, and she thinks now that she cannot recede. However, let us see what they want."

He was somewhat surprised to find that their demands were studiously moderate. Their tent equipage, seven days' supplies, a dozen camels, two horses, and the necessary number of men, made up the list. Mr. Fenshawe gave them sufficient silver for current expenses, and a draft payable in Aden for the steamer and hotel charges, while he sent Mrs. Haxton a note offering her five hundred pounds when she arrived in London, and promising further assistance in the future if she shook herself free of von Kerber.

Irene, who was acquainted with her grandfathers liberal intent, watched Mrs. Haxton closely while she read that kindly message. Her pallid face was unmoved. Its statuesque rigour gave no hint of the thoughts that raged behind the mask.

"Tell Mr. Fenshawe that he has acted exactly as I expected," was her listless reply, and, within five minutes, the small cavalcade started. Mrs. Haxton elected to ride a Somali pony. She mounted unaided, forced the rather unruly animal to canter to the head of the caravan, and thus deliberately hid herself from further scrutiny.

"Poor thing," murmured Irene, with a sigh of relief, and hardly conscious that she was addressing Stump. "I cannot help pitying her though I am glad she has gone."

"She an' the Baron make a good pair, Miss," said stump. "I've had my eye on 'em, an' they're up to some mischief now, or my name ain't wot it is."

The girl glanced at him wonderingly, for the sturdy sailor's outspoken opinion fitted in curiously with her own half-formed thought.

"You would not say that if you knew why they have left us," she said.

"Mebbe not, Miss Fenshawe an' mebbe you've on'y heard half a yarn, if you'll pardon my way of puttin' it. Anyway, the Baron is in a mighty hurry to be off; an' isn't it plain enough that he doesn't want to be here when Mr. Royson comes back? You mark my words, Miss. You'll hear something that'll surprise you when our regular mails leaves in sight."

Never did mean prophecy more truly, yet never was prophet more amazed at his own success.

* * * * * *

Royson and Abdur Kad'r, flying for their lives, spurred on by the further knowledge that even if they escaped capture or death, sthey yet had to undertake a difficult journey on tired beasts if they would save the expedition from the attack evidently meditated by Alfieri and his cohort of plunderers, the two, then—Englishman and Arab—rode like men who valued their necks but lightly.

Bullets sang close to their ears, and one actually chipped the stock of Dick's rifle, almost unseating him by the force of the blow. But the Bisharins were excited and forgot their fatigue for a mile or so, by which time night fell, and the uncanny darkness soon rendered it quite impossible to ride at all. They dismounted, and led the camels. Abdur Kad'r true son of the desert, pressed forward nimbly, since every yard gained was a yard stolen from the pursuers. After a while they were able to mount again, but now the jaded camels lagged, and not all the sheikh's prayers or imprecations could force them even into the regulation pace of two and a half miles an hour.

To make matters worse, a hot breeze sprang up from the south, and stirred the desert into curling sand-wraiths, which blinded them, and made it hard to detect sounds even close at hand. They were fully thirty miles distant from the camp, with eight hours of darkness before them, during which time they could hope to cover only half the march. The thought rose unbidden that the remaining half must be undertaken in daylight, with worn-out camels, while the Hadendowa *kafila* was presumably in fresh condition.

Something of the sort must have been in Abdur Kad'r's mind when he said:—

The misbegotten thieves who follow Effendi, will count on overtaking us soon after day break. We must keep the water bags fastened until the dawn. Then let the camels empty them."

Royson silently debated the chances for and against an endeavour to rush the journey on foot. If practicable, he would have attempted it, leaving the Arab to save himself and the camels by adopting a longer route. He decided that the project must fail. He could not find the road at night, and his thin boots would be cut to pieces by the rocks before he had gone many miles.

Yet, if they were overtaken, what would happen to Irene and the others? A sharp, pain gripped his breast and his eyes clouded. He threw back his head, and passed a hand over his clammy brow. The action seemed to clear his brain, and he saw instantly that there was only one course open to him.

"Abdur Kad'r," he said, when a level space enabled them to walk side by side "which of our camels is the stronger?"

"They are both weary, Effendi, but mine has carried less weight than yours. Ere he fell for the last time, he would lead."

"Listen, then, and do as I say. If we are attacked to-night, I shall stand and face our assailants. You ride on alone. I shall try to gain a fair start for you. You know what depends on your efforts. Should you fail, you not only lose life and fortune, but you also endanger the lives of many. You must reach the camp by some means. And, when you see Miss Fenshawe, tell her that my last thought was of her. Do you understand?

"Effendi ——"

"Have you understood my words? Will you deliver that message?"

"Yes Effendi, but we men of the desert do not fly while our friends fight."

"I well believe it, Abdur Kad'r. Yet that is my order. Will you obey?"

"I like it not, Effendi."

"There is no other way. What can you suggest that will be better? I remain—that is a settled thing. You gain nothing by not trying to escape. And, remember, these Arabs will think twice before they slay a European."

"They will shoot first and think afterwards, Effendi."

"Well, we shall see. Perhaps they have given up the chase. In case they come upon us, lash your camel into a trot and wait not for me, because I shall ride back, not forward."

The Sheikh muttered a comprehensive curse on things in general, and the Hadendowa tribe in particular. They stumbled on in silence for nearly two hours. At the end of that time they descended a difficult slope into a deep wady. Fortunately, they had crossed it by daylight early that morning, so its hazards were vivid in memory. In the rock-strewn bed of the vanished river, Abdur Kad'r halted a moment. The light of the stars was strong enough to reveal the horizon, which was visible through the fall of the valley, and the nearer crests of the neighbouring watershed were quite distinct—showing black against luminous ultramarine.

"That seaward track I spoke of Effendi, passes this way to the hills. The Well of Moses lies down there." and the Arab, more by force of habit than because Royson could see him in that gloomy defile, threw out his chin towards the east.

Suddenly it struck Royson that, provided he had guessed aright, the Roman Legion which sacked Saba must have marched over this identical spot in their effort to reach the Nile. After twenty marches, von Kerber said, they were waylaid by aNubian clan and slain—every man—from the proud tribune down to the humblest bastatus. Perhaps they were surrounded in some such trap as this valley would provide. And what a fight that was! What deeds of valour, what hewing and stabbing, ere the last centurion fell at the head of the last remnant of a cohort, and the despairing Greek commissary, gazing wild-eyed from some nook of safety, saw the Roman eagle sink for ever.

Abdur Kad'r, little dreaming of the train of thought he had aroused, moved on again. Dick had drawn taut the head-rope of his unwilling camel when the brute uttered a squeal of recognition, and both man saw several mounted Arabs silhouetted against the northern sky-line. An answering grunt came from one of their camels, and a hubbub of voices sank faintly into the sombre depths as the wind was not felt in that sheltered place.

The sheikhs swore fluently, but Royson spoke no word until they were free of the boulders, and had gained a passable incline which led to the steeper path up the opposing cliff.

"Now, Abdur Kad'r——"he said.

"Name of Allah, Effendi, this thing must not be."

"It must. Go, my good comrade. It is for the best."

Abdur Kad'r smote his camel on the cheek.

"I never imagined, Bisharin, that thou would carry me away from a friend in danger," he growled, "but this is God's doing, and thou art a rogue at all times. I shall either ride thee to death, or kill thee for a feast."

He would not bid Royson farewell. Dick heard him tugging the camel forward.

"Forget not my words to the Effendina," he said quietly.

"I shall not forget," came a voice from the darkness, and he was alone.

Though he knew he was face to face with death, he felt no tremor of fear. He surveyed his position coolly, and took his stand in the shadow of a mass of granite close to whose base the track wound up the hillside. In case the unexpected happened, he fastened his camel to a loose stone behind the rock and the poor animal knelt instantly, thinking that a night's rest was vouchsafed at last. Dick threw off the Arab robes he had worn since Abdur Kad'r and he climbed the hill overlooking Suleiman's Well. He opened and closed the breech of his heavy double-barrelled Express rifle to make sure that the sand-cloud had not clogged its mechanism, and fingered the catridges in his cross belt.

Then he waited. It would take the Hadendowas fully five minutes to come up with him, and he experienced a feeling akin to astonishment that he could bide his time so patiently without any pang of anxiety or hope or agonizing misgiving. He thought of Irene but only of her welfare. If he were not brought down by a chance bullet early in the fray he felt quite certain of being able to stave off the final rush long enough to give Abdur Kadar a breathing spell. He had sufficient of confidence in that wily old Arab's resources to believe that he would outwit his pursuers, provided they lost a good deal of time in passing this barrier.

Plan he had none save to hail the enemy in Arabic and English and then put up a strenuous fight for the benefit of those who approached nearest.

Round the shoulder of the rock he could look eastward and a glimmering mist in that direction reminded him of the sea and of the *Aphrodite*. What a difference a hundred miles made! The luxuriously appointed yacht was sailing out there in the midst of the ghostly could not so long ago. And here was he clutching a rifle and preparing to sell his life in order to save most of her passengers and crew from a sudden attack by a gang of bloodthirsty ruffian led by as frenzied Italian. As a study in contrasts that was rather striking he fancied.

At last he heard the shuffling of camels' feet and the mutterings of men The Hadendowas was crossing the river-bed.

"Stop!" he shouted in Arabic, "You die otherwise!"

There was an instant silence. They were evidently not prepared for this bold challenge

"I am an Englishman," he added, still in Arabic, and, in the belief that some of them might at least recognise the sound of English, he went on—"You have no right to molest me and my servants. I call on you to return to your master, and set at liberty the Arab Hussain——"

He was answered by a perfect blaze of rifles. Every man fired at random. At least a dozen bullets crushed against the rock. A violent tug at his left sleeve and some spatters of hot lead on his cheek showed that one missile had come too near to be pleasant. After passing through his coat, it had splashed on the granite just behind him.

He did not speak again, nor would he fire until sure of a mark. Another volley lit the darkness. This time he made out the forms of his attackers They were standing some twenty yards away, and he marvelled that they seem not to see him, though he reflected at once, with the utmost nonchalance that the blinding flash of the guns screened him quite effectually from their eyes

Then he saw two dim figures moving swiftly forward He brought both down, and their yells rent the air.

He sprang sideways as far as the narrow road permitted, and re-loaded. The Arabs aimed wildly at the place where he had just been standing. One of their number screamed a command and they made a combined rush. He fired both barrels into the midst clubbed his rifle and jumped forward. That was good generalship of the sort dear to the heart of his great ancestor. At the first tremendous sweep of his weapon he broke off its stock against an Arab's body. That did not matter. The heavy barrels were staunch and iron deals harder blows than wood. He was as active as a cat and had the breath of any four of his adversaries. With lightninglike whirls he smote them so resolutely that when five were laid low the rest broke and ran. He actually pursued them and brought down two more before he stumbled over the body of one whom he had shot.

And that ended the fight. He heard men scrambling over the rocks in panic and he knew by the grunting and groaning of distant camels that all the *kafila* had stampeded. Searching the fallen man at his feel he found a full cartridge belt and rifle. He took them lest there should be further need but did not relinquish the trusty weapon which had more than equalized an unequal combat

Then he went to his camel. The terrified brute had risen and was tugging madly at its rope. It seemed to recognize him and be grateful for his presence if ever a camel can display gratitude. He gave it the contents of the water-bag led it to the top of the cliff, and stood there a brief space to listen. Some wounded men are calling loudly for help and he was sorry for the poor wretches, but there was no response from their flying comrades. He fixed on a star to guide his course by mounted and rode away to the south trusting more to his camel's sense of direction than to his own efforts to keep on the track.

When dawn appeared a dawn that was glorious to him beyond measure he caught sight of a precipitous hill which he remembered passing on the outward march. Looking back at the first favourable point he could see nothing that betokened the presence of Hadendowas or any other human beings in all that far-flung solitude. Were it not for the presence of the Italian rifle and cartridge belt and the bloodstained gun-barrels resting across his knees the fierce struggle in that forbidding valley might have been the delirium of a fever-dream.

He rode on munching contentedly at a biscuit from his haversack, until his glance was drawn to a cloud of dust hanging in the air for the unpleasant wind of the previous night had given away to a softer and cooler breeze. He read its token correctly, and smiled at the picture which his fancy drew of Stump when that choleric skipper heard what had happened to his second mate. Surely he would be among those now, hurrying to the rescue

And he was not mistaken. With Stump came Abdur Kadar six of the *Aphrodite's* crew and a score of well-armed Arabs and negroes. Even before they met Royson saw two Arabs race back towards the camp and Stump, after the first hearty congratulations explained the hurry of those messengers.

"It's mainly on account of Miss Irene," he said. "She took on something awful when the sheikh blew in an tole us you had gone under. He heard the shootin' you see an' accordin' to his account you were as full of lead as Tagg'll be full of beer when he listens" the yarn I'll sp'n nextime we meet."

Abdur Kadar's eyes sparkled when Royson spoke to him.

"Salaam ale kum Effendi he cried. "You have redeemed my honour. Never again could I have held up my head had you been slain while I ran. And that shaitan of a camel—he stirred himself. By the Prophet, I must kill an older one to make a feast for my men."

—(To be continued).

RUS IN URBE.

[Hand-painted frocks, with designs founded on the masterpieces of famous landscape painters, are announced as the latest development of fashions in Paris.]

Time was when city folk were tired
Of urban sights and noise;
The country was the goal desired
And nature's rural joys.
They longed to fly, for change of scene,
To "Flora and the country green".

But if this Paris fad is tried
Throughout our native land,
The beauties of the countryside
Should always be at hand;
Small need for cits to rush away
If this new fashion gains the day.

When Constables (untramed) parade
The much-admiring town,
When Turner's landscapes are displayed
A-strolling up and down,
Why, rural scenery will meet
The eye in every city street!

LUCIO.

THE MIDDLEMAN.

BY

E. F. BENSON,

Author of "The Angel of Pain." The Image in the Sand," "The Osbornes, "The House of Defence," &c., &c.

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The doors of Burlington House on this day of the private view of theRoyal Academy had not been open for more than a couple of hours,but already there was no doubt as to which picture out of those poly-chromatic acres of canvasses was destined to be known as the picture of the year. The hanging committee had clearly been in no doubt about it either and though the picture was a large one, and was signed with a name that hardly more than one person out of all those crowds that kept forming and melting and forming again in front of it, had ever heard, they had put it on the line in the middle of the long wall in the third room, among the very various fantasies of the exhibiting Academicians. On one side of it hung a slightly sentimental composition of a youth and a maiden and a widow and an organ and a stained glass window called "Angelic songs are welling" just above it was a sleek portrait of a railway director in a fur coat, with the hand book of the London and North-Western Railway lying on a table and on the other side was a small picture of a quantity of young ladies by a marble fountain neither doing nor wearing anything whatever, and another of heather and some Highland cattle carefully brushed and combed. But the picture that hung in the middle of this rich and assorted company killed all the others quite quietly and painlessly, so to speak, by its own breadth and serenity. It represented a plain middle-aged woman, with her hand on the arm of her chair as if about to get up. It was very subdued in tone, but the figure in its black silk dress stood vividly out against the grey background of undecorated wall. She faced the spectator full and it was hard to say if her mouth had begun to smile. But the tired grey eyes certainly had: they were lit from within by love and tender welcome. It seemed impossible that anyone except her son could have painted it: it seemed impossible that a woman could smile so except when she looked on him. The catalogue confirmed this: it was the portrait of the artist's mother and was by Charles Lathom.

Among the constant but changing crowd that chattered and wondered in front of it was the only man who really knew anything about Charles Lathom, but he knew a good deal. This individual was evidently well-known to many of the crowd for he was continually in conversation with its component members and they listened to him with considerable respect, for his knowledge of art was quite unrivalled. In person he was conspicuously tall and stout and clay-coloured, and his pale bulging eyes had heavy bags of loose skin below them. His hair was rather thin and almost suspiciously black and he had a habit as he talked of caressing one side of his face with his plump beringed hand as if to make sure that a whisker had not grown there since he shaved last. When he moved a faint suggestion of wall-flower scent stirred in the air. He did not, it may be remarked let slip the fact that he knew the artist. For so large a person he has a singularly soft and low voice.

"It is a marvellous creation, my dear lady," he was saying. "I tell you without exaggeration that there has appeared no portrait of more magical insight and technique since Velasquez painted Phillip the Fourth. I can't get away from it: I must go and see the other rooms, but I am rivetted here. Yes, Charles Lathom. Ah! how do you do, dear Lady Urquahart, you are the very person we want. You know everybody to give us a précis about Charles Lathom.

Lady Urquahart screwed up her mouth sideways when she talked.

Charles Lathom has consecrated the profaned walls of theAcademy anew she said I was going to ask you for information. They tell me he had a small picture in the show last year.

Arthur Craddock caressed his face as he remembered that picture perfectly well: at the present moment it hung discreetly and privately in his own bed room.

"You don't say so!" he said. Tell me about it Did it show any of the promise of this? I am ashamed not to remember it."

Lady Urquahart turned a slightly suspicious eye on him.

"I am told you mentioned it in you review of the Academy last year" she said.

He smoothed his face more strenuously.

Worse and worse he said, "I thought I had only missed it, but now it seems that I have forgotten I did not miss it."

This particular group ebbed away again rather to Arthur Craddock's relief, for he had a slight distrust of Lady Urquahart,and he was glad to see a tide of fresh friends to whom he could rhapsodize afresh about the portrait being quite clever enough not to compare it to Philip the Fourth too often. Occasionally he rested his hand in the pocket of his light summer overcoat and felt with intense and secret satisfaction that a small strip of folded paper reposed there On it was written Charles Lathom's receipt for the purchase-money of his mother's portrait.

He had already written a first notice of the exhibition for one of the leading papers in which he had done justice so he considered to this masterpiece, but he had bought several water-colours this year and intended to devote half a column to this rather neglected but charming branch of art For this it was necessary to spend an hour or two in the room where these hung. But he found time to stroll into the Ritz Hotel when he felt inclined for lunch knowing that there would be any number of "Academy" lunches going on and that many artists would have asked their friend there, and be only too glad to bid him to their tables in view of the undoubted influence he had in the Press. But he engaged himself instead to an American who was by way of being a purchaser of paintings and really only required to be told what to buy. Craddock loved the atmosphere of opulence and he had the nose of a truffle-hound for wealth. He had a good deal of money himself and the smell was familiar to him. And having lunched very costly he went back to the water-colour room. He would find some of his purchases there and his purchaser accompanied him.

Arthur Craddock had a very sumptuous flat in Berkeley Square where no windows were ever opened but the air of it was rejuvified by the burning of pastilles or sprigs of lavender, and about six o'clock that evening he was wafted thither in a red-plush lift and rested for a while after his strenuous day. Two or three people of some importance to him were going to dine with him and he had asked them all at different hours since he wished to confer with each of them privately. Thus the first of them who was intimately connected with pictures and might for short be called a dealer as after the conference, deposited in as small chamber known as the library while Craddock went to dress. The second guest was a notable publisher, who, being intimate, had the felicity of seeing him change his clothes. The third was a theatrical manager who could not act but always did. They held an exceedingly important interview on Craddock's return from his bedroom.

Craddock was both gourmand and gourmet: he ate largely with intense appreciation and having made a particularly good dinner that night he let his guests go away rather early for he had a few affairs that needed his sole supervision. But in his interviews he had made several good strokes of business and it was in the best of spirits that he unlocked a red-leather despatch box whistling to himself the Spring song out of the Valkyrie with the expression of a replete seraph. He also deposited in the same box Charles Lathom's receipt for a cheque of £100. Considering that for that sum he had purchased a portrait that might stand next the masterpieces of Velasquez this did not seem an unreasonable price to pay. There were other receipts in this box—one showed that Frank Armstrong acknowledged the receipt of £500 as payment in full for all rights connected with his play. "The Dilemma." Craddock and the actor-manager had talked about this. Five hundred pounds seemed a good deal of money but on the other hand "The Dilemma" was a very good play indeed.

Though Craddock himself created neither pictures nor plays nor novels nor music he had a unique gift of artistic appreciation and, with admirable industry had worked hard all his life to cultivate this and bring it to full flower. Like most first-rate talents it was worth a great deal of money to him and not less marketable was his flair for seeing what the public wouldappreciate. Often he bought work which he himself believed to be bad art if he felt that the public would admire it. And the most of his money he made by a very simple plan: he financed (on terms) young men whose work he believed would make a name for them and a bank-balance for himself.

Charles Lathom was one of these. In last year's Academy he had seen a small picture of a boy just in the act of taking a header into a pool below a weir. In many respects the work was crude and immature but there was a vitality and energy as of a coiled spring about the leaping figure that struck at the root of the matter and he purchased it on terms that to this young and absolutely unknown artist seemedroyally generous. For Craddock not only paid him fifty pounds down for it but agreed to pay him £400 a year for the next four years for the option of purchasing any two pictures of his each year at £100 apiece. Thus for the next four years young Lathom had the certainty of an income of £400 and if his work pleased his patron of £600 a year. It seemed to him an offer of almost dream like splendour. But Craddock did not feel he had made any mistake about this; he saw at once that the young man had the true fire that he could no more help painting than he could help breathing while his extreme youth—he was only just twenty-one—would make him eager and vivid. And now even in his first year he had turned out a masterpiece that should repay Craddock for at least half his past and future outlay.

Affairs did not always turn out so happily. Not so long ago Craddock had made a similar bargainwith a novelist giving him a small annual income and claiming half that he made by his pen. On which the ungrateful wretch had written nothing whatever for three years which was the period of the bargain but spent them in planning and thinking over a romance that he wrote as soon as he was free again which went into twenty-seven editions. But this he was a calculating middle-aged brute, and Craddock had learned wisdom from that atrocious transaction and now only did business with eager young men in whom the lust and need of production blazed irresistibly.

He felt very comfortable about the purchase of "The Dilemma" and his option to take from Frank Armstrong his next three plays on rising terms. He himself was dramatic critic to a leading paper and his perceptive powers with regard to plays was not less acute than with regard to pictures and his critique already half-written upon the production that was to take place to-morrow night would certainly convince the public that a master-piece had been presented. It would induce them to go and the play he felt certain would make them glad they had gone. Being a professional critic he did not overrate the power of criticism in ensuring a success but the critic at any rate was possessed of the sweet uses of advertisement. He could rouse curiousity and if the advertised article was good it would do the rest.

But this jolly remunerative life had as has been said its drawbacks. Some times as in the case of the abominable novelists hisgenerosity would be treated ungenerously sometimes though not often he backed the wrong horse and in consequence he was still not fond of the word "post-impressionism." When first that maniac school exhibited in the Grafton Gallery he had given vent in the press to a series of Lobgesgangs after quietly purchasing a good many of the pictures. Personally he detested the extravagance and impertinence of these nightmares but he thought that the public might easily be taken in and would see genious (if instructed to do so) in incompetence. But at present his purchases were still on his hands, and though he did not despair of ultimately coming out on the right side, he did not yet feel secure of shooting his rubbish profitably. But he had hopes of some golden and totally uneducated Americans whom he had arranged to take to thegallery of the dealer who had been his guest to-night. There they would see these treasures and have their wonders pointed out. An impecunious Duchess was going to give tone to the proceedings.

Though he felt very comfortable about "The Dilemma" he was not quite at ease about the author of it. This was a high-spirited young man in great want of money who had unlike most artists a keen business head and had swiftly calculated when their bargain was being struck how much his patron would clear if the play ran with full houses for a hundred nights.

"You will be comfortably situated," he said. "Really I think you might give me £600."

Craddock was wise enough not to take the attitude of a munificent art-lover whose soul was above money. Armstrong would certainly have said "Rot."

"I am not prepared to risk more than £500" he said. "If your play is a failure which it easily may be I lose it all. You must remember also that you have sent it to three managerswho have refused it."

This was true; he had sent to the wrong ones.

"Oh well I'll sign" said young Armstrong. "And it would be immensely convenient if you would let

It was not a nice spirit somehow . . . also Craddock wished that Armstrong had not by mischance met Charles Lathom shortly after this at his flat. The two fiery young fellows had clearly liked one another and would perhaps become friends. As a rule Craddock preferred the recipients of his bounty not to meet. But he would have found it difficult to give definite reason for this since he treated them all with equal liberality. Yet somehow, he did not want his liberality to be talked about. All his transactions were supposed to be private but two young men might easily blurt out something to each other. But even then it was hard to see how they could annoy him. Signed contracts were not annulled by chatter.

Regardless, however, of their patron's wishes on the subject these two young men had struck up a great friendship, and a few months later were spending September, together on the coast of Norfolk, bathing and playing golf and when the rage for production became imperative sketching and scribbling ardently. During the last week or two Lathom had made half a dozen admirable impressions of his friend's strong and irregular face and Armstrong had filled half a notebook with plots and half-written scenes and snatches of dialogue "The Dilemma" had long ago achieved its century of performances indeed this morning as they lay half-undressed on the sands aftertheir bathe, Lathom announced on the authority of the newspaper he had brought down with him that the hundred and fiftieth performance would take place in a week's time.

"And it is believed that the young and gifted author has just bought the freehold of entire Piccadilly," he fatuously added.

Frank Armstrong gave a little exclamation of impatience and disgust. Hitherto the subject of Mr Craddock had been studiously avoided by both of them, for both disliked the man at whose house they had first met; both felt also that he had "done" them. In addition their several transactions were supposed to be private.

"I might have," said Frank. "But I was an ass."

"Really? Did you make a bad bargain over your rights? By Jove, here's a funny thing."

"What a that?" asked Frank.

"Here are you and I side by side on the sand and side by side with the paragraph about you thereis one about me. Good Lord! The portrait of my mother was bought yesterday for eight hundred guineas. Confound it all!"

Frank Armstrong began to laugh.

"So you might have bought Pall Mall," he said. "I suppose you made a bad bargain too."

"Yes. Quite bad."

He looked up, and comprehension came to him in a flash.

"I believe were both in the same boat," he said. "I sold my picture,

you sold your play. I sold to Craddock. I did worse too——"

"Same dealer," said Armstrong, and I did worse."

Lathom was getting the sand from the between his toes, preparatory to putting his socks on.

"What?" he shouted. "Do you mean that old oil and colour man goes in for the drama, too? Is it really so?"

Explanations followed and both these amiable young men got very quiet and angry.

"And he has got an option on two more of my plays," said Armstrong at length. Hi! I think I've got hold of the tail of an idea. Let me catch firm hold of it. Yes, by Jove, I've got it. Listen Charlie."

Five minutes later Frank had pulled out his notebook and with gesticulations and occasional pauses, and readings was scribbling furiously. Sometimes Lathom rolled with laughter on the sand, sometimes he got angry again and swore. And had Craddock, who was staying in a rich house up Sutherland, where he dressed as a sportsman, but only sat in the garden, had any inkling of what made these two efficient young brains so busy, he would have had his comfort seriously impaired.

It was October, and midway through that delectable month. Craddock always delighted in the autumnal resuscitation of London life and the opening of safe rooms, and, established again in his sumptuous flat, he was delighted to receive a note from Frank Armstrong saying that he would like to have a talk about his next play. He felt sure, it appeared, that his subject was solid and he was satisfied with a scene or two that he had sketched. Oddly enough by the same post there came a note from Lathom, which rather elusively spoke about a portrait he wanted to paint. Craddock knew already that the two were great friends, and he had a certain curiosity to see whether they had spoken to each other about their patron. Even if they had, they were as helpless as butterflies on pins. So he asked them both to dine with him next night. Probably they had dress-clothes, since owing to his bounty they were both possessed of a small but settled income. but it would be kinder to tell them not to dress.

They appeared together, brown from their east coast holidays, and brisk and smart. With his artistic eye Craddock saw how admirable a subject would his young playwright be for his young artist and he felt he had guessed the proposed subject of Lathom's portrait. It would suit both patron and artist admirably.

"I see, I see," he said to Lathom, laying a rather moist hand on his shoulder. "Paint him, when he is at work on his new play."

"Paint whom?" asked Lathom.

"Your friend and mine. Come, let us go in to dinner. I want to hear all about the portrait and the play. You have both made sketches?"

Craddock saw Lathom's steady level eyes look across to the other, and turning saw the ghost of a smile on Armstrong's crooked mouth, which had such character.

"I've brought the outline of the play with me," he said. "I propose to call it 'The Middleman.' Good title, do you think?"

Craddock glanced from one to the other and back again. He began to regret that he had asked them together, but hoped that dinner would blow away the slightly hostile atmosphere of which he was conscious. He himself always felt more friendly after dinner.

"Capital title," he said. "We will have a good talk about it afterwards."

This time a more distinct signal passed between the two.

"I think we may as well talk first," said Armstrong. "We came rather early on purpose. Well, the title is "The Middleman," and there is no hero in it. There a beat instead. He gets hold of young artists, and induces them to sign contracts for their future output. Then he puffs them in the papers. He's a big sort of chap, rather oily and encouraging. That's all the first act, not much action except contract signing We get action presently."

Not the stupidest of Craddock's enemies ever accused him of being stupid. He grasped the situation completely, and turned to Charlie Lathom, who had taken up a sheet of scented note-paper and was swiftly sketching on it.

"And your share in this conspiracy," he asked.

Lathom made two more touches, a dot and a line.

"I don't know what you mean by conspiracy," he said. "It's a funny word. What I want to do is to paint not Frank's portrait, but yours. It will be something like this."

He handed his host an unmistakable loathsome parody of himself.

Armstrong leaned forward, again crookedly similing.

"About the play Mr. Craddock," he said. "You've got an option of my next play, and on one after that. Well, my next play is 'The Middleman.' To go on with the plot, he gets hust up, exposed, blown upon. He begins, you see, as a fashionable short of gent, who dines out. The last act will be rather pathetic. The Middleman dies in a garret with—with grey hair. He has grown quite thin. He has been blown upon, and nobody gives him options any more or asks him out to dinner. Perhaps you may not care to exercise your option on—"

"I shall be delighted to exercise an option for libel," said Craddock, off his guard.

"Libel?" asked Armstrong, in the voice of a misunderstood child. "Or do you really see a remote resemblance between the man in my play and—and yourself? If you do, can you really imagine yourself bringing an action for libel against me?"

"There's not a decent manager in London who would put on such a farrago of nonsense," said Craddock, switching off the subject of libel.

"I daresay we can find an indecent one," said Armstrong.

Charlie Lathom was getting impatient.

"About my portrait," he said. "I shan't libel you. I shan't say it is you at all. I shall just call it 'The Middleman.' I shall send it to some spring exhibition just about the time when Frank's play appears. Of course, you can exercise your option and by it and suppress it. Then I shall do another one, not so kind."

Craddock got up, and began walking to and fro in his scented room. Think how he might, he saw no way out of this very awkward position. He knew quite well that after the success of Lathom's last portrait, any gallery would welcome a work by him; he knew that after the success of Armstrong's play any manager would produce another by the same pen. There was nothing to be done except surrender, and discuss terms.

"You young devils," he began.

"No abuse now," said Armstrong "Of course, I know it's irritating."

"What do you propose?" asked Craddock after a pause.

"That's more polite. You see we are like those Johnnies on strike; we have drawn up our irreducible minimum. That's your show, Charlie; spout away!"

We're not going to be hard on you, said Charlie. We're only proposing to do what is obviously fair. What we ask is that you furnish us with a complete account—something we can test, you know—of all the money you have at present made out of us. You have been our agent, and a jolly good one, and so out of that we shall pay you a liberal fee, say 10 per cent. We shall be delighted to employ you on the same terms in the future, and you will continue to do your best for us. If you accept that, we shall say nothing about what has already occurred. You needn't say we are Shakespeare and Velasquez any more, because that is rot. But for any orders you get for us, any commissions, you understand, we will employ you, You shall arrange the price, and make it as stiff as possible, because you will get your percentage. Of course, we shall both return to you the money you have given us, and you will pay us what you have earned from us, deducting 10 per cent. Finally we shall have to see you tear up the agreements we made with you."

"Loud applause," said Armstrong.

Again Craddock took time for consideration.

'And if I absolutely refuse your terms?" he asked.

"We shall set to work. Very hard!" said Armstrong. "I can read you some bits of scenes. Especially the one in the garret. Charlie and I come to see you——"

Craddock among his other gifts had a certain sense of humour.

"You young devils," he said again, but in a different voice. "Let's have dinner. We will do business afterwards. I wish I had never set eyes on either of you."

Armstrong got up.

"You accept?" he said.

"I can't help it."

'Right, oh. I'm awfully hungry."

(The End.)

HUNTING IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

A handsome volume with the above title which is written by a well-known historian of the chase, will provide hunting men with plenty of excellent reading. It is profusely illustrated with a vast collection of reproductions from ancient hunting pictures. Many of these are extremely interesting, and a certain number, so far as we know, have not been previously photographed. They illustrate to perfection, and more vividly than the pen, the manners, proceedings, and costumes of the hunting field in early days. It is a misfortune, perhaps, that the book is so heavy that one cannot enjoy its except when reading at a table. Mr. William Scarth Dixon partially covers the ground from the earliest days after the Conquest, and he writes of stag, fox, and hare. He does not profess to produce a history of hunting in England; but sometimes the reader, who has enjoyed one of the chapters in which he treats discursively of "Some Early Foxhunting Records" or "Staghunting in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," may be excused for wishing that our author had marshalled his story in strict chronological order, had treated us to a few more dates, and had, by occasional footnotes, given exact authorities or identified documents. But the majority of Mr. Dixon's readers will enjoy the matter he provides without troubling their heads about "documented history." The old Sinnington Hunt papers in particular have provided him with original material; and, as every student of hunting literature knows there is no greater authority on the hunting history of Yorkshire, than Mr. Dixon. But very often the only interest in a fact lies in the exact date when it occurred. "It is not so very many years since, that the Hertfordshire killed a fox within striking distance of Alexandra Palace." Does this mean five years ago or fifty-five? And one is equally curious to know exactly how far "striking distance" is.

Mr. Dixon, very wisely, does not enter into the futile search, which used to occupy historians of the chase, for the earliest established pack of foxhounds. There is no doubt now that foxhunting, as we have seen it carried on in the nineteenth century, is older than was once supposed. The Charlton Hunt, which was taken over by the Duke of Richmond, and became the Goodwood, dates back to the reign of Charles II. There are abundant records to show that in some counties they then hunted the fox much as we do. The Quorn hounds under Mr. Boothby go back to about 1697: Meynell's influence has probably been exaggerated. He did to the Quorn what all masters of hounds were doing all over England, in the eighteenth century. Sir Thomas Elyot, writing in 1531, said: "I dispraye not the huntynge of the foxe, with rennynge hounds, but it is not to be compared to other huntynge in commoditie of exercise." We find Mr. Dixon saying that "foxhunting was a popular sport amongst the country gentlemen, as we should now call them, in the Plantagenet era." Of course, it all depends what is meant by foxhunting. Foxes have been killed with the aid of hounds from very early days, but there is no doubt that the procedure of Plantagenet and even Tudor times bore only the faintest resemblance to eighteenth and nineteenth century foxhunting. Mr. Dixon successfully dispels the old legend that there was no foxhunting in England, until Mr. Fownes of Stepleton Dorset invented it. On the other hand, we think he goes too far the other way. The truth is, during the later Stuart days, the red deer was becoming extinct and sportsmen turned to foxes. No one who had forests stocked with wild deer at his door would hunt a fox for choice or for sport. Mr. Dixon has some chapters on hunt finance and a good collection of songs and ballads. Hunting verse has little merit for the most part, and is often not even amusing. Hunting songs also are frequently mordinately long. Mr. Dixon, amongst many amusing tales, has one of a man at a hunt dinner who sang a song with forty verses. When the singer had reached the thirty-seventh, he found he had missed a verse and had to begin tagain athe beginaing.

OLIVIA IN INDIA.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.

The record of a cold-weather visit to India does not sound very promising to the novel-reader with a thirst for novelty, but the unexpected has happened, and no one who takes up "Olivia in India" is likely to lay it down without feeling a great kindness to the writer of the vivacious chronicle. Olivia engages the goodwill of the gentle reader from the outset. She is a Scots girl with a hereditary knack of making friends. The Douglas family, as she tells us, had no difficuity in this respect, because they were always ready to laugh at the feeblest joke, and invariably spoke to people in trains. She was singularly fortunate in her parents, and not less so in her brothers; the book is not merely a record of experiences, it is animated throughout by the most charming filial, fraternal, and sisterly affection. Olivia went out to India not to hunt for a husband, but to see her brother, a promising member of the I.C.S. Her second motive was to see the great mountains, for Olivia had been inoculated with the passion for mountaineering by another brother, and when she looked on the barren rocks above Aden, she was reminded of the Skye Coolin, and wondered whether they were climbable. Indeed, her account, in one of the numerous digressions which lend the narrative its chief charm, of her mingled feelings on first seeing the Matterhorn and of the joys and discomforts of the novice, will commend her to all the mountaineering fraternity. But Olivia was not merely a good daughter, a good sister, and a keen climber. She had been brought up in an atmosphere which was bookish without being pedantic: she knew great pieces of fine poetry by heart, and she had a very pretty sense of humour. When a pompous lady observed that her father was four times removed from a peer, Olivia had great difficulty in refraining from asking who had removed him. She was conscious of her limitations. but had no grudge against the fairies, though "at the moment I can't think of anything they did give me except a heart that keeps on the windy side of care, as Beatrice puts it; and hair that curls naturally." Her splendid candour is another endearing trait, as when she admits that the only music she really liked was Scots song played on the pianola! Another good point about Olivia is her appreciation of her own sex. "Men have an absurd notion," she observes, "that we can't admire another woman or admit her good points. It isn't so. We admire a pretty woman just as much as you do. The only difference is, you men think that if a woman has a lovely face it follows as the night the day, that she must have a lovely disposition. We know better; that's all." Small wonder, then, was it that Olivia was a favourite abroad as well as at home, and that an American matron, wearily globe-trotting with her daughter, should have paid her this resounding compliment on the strength of a few hours' conversation in the train. "'Child,' said the 'Mommer' to me, 'are you married?' 'No,' I said, surprised, 'why?' I was just thinking what a good time your husband must have!"

When we said that Olivia did not go out to India, to hunt for a husband, the statement, though accurate, required some expansion. There was already, virtually at least, and eligible applicant for the post at home to whom these letters are addressed. Thus Olivia's visit to India served another purpose besides those already mentioned—that of testing her attachment to this young man, whose name we do not learn, but about whom we glean sundry particulars, as, for example, that he was an Oxford friend of her Anglo-Indian brother, that he wore an eyeglass and the Oxford manner, and that he went to Germany to write a book of a serious and instructive character. We suspect him of a slight taint of priggishness, but these letters must have knocked a lot of it out of him, and his jealousy of possible rivals at least shows an acute appreciation of Olivia's attractions. As a child she and her brothers earned the hostile verdict of the village: "They're a'bad, but the lassie is the verra deil," and Olivia admits it with an important qualification, "We were bad, but we were also extraordinarily happy." As we see her on board the liner—after the preliminary miseries of the Bay—in Calcutta, in the train, or in the jungle, or camping in the Mofussil, she atones for her early wickedness by bestowing the gift of hapiness on others. Not that she carries her altruism to the point of insipidity or self-effacement. Olivia has many eminently human traits; she likes good food as well as good poetry and fine scenery, and there is a pleasantly subacid flavour in the expression of her dislikes. The portraits of the "Candle"—as she calls the artificial and flirtatious lady to whom all the men on board played the part of moth—of little Mrs. Murray with her "green complexion and sleek black hair," who gave the impression of "having a great many more teeth than is usual"; of the selfish sportsman who made her late for lunch—all these are etched with an unsparing fidelity. But her motto is "Let the good prevail," and she is a mistress of the art of felicitous eulogy. She makes us want to meet the people she praises—her cabin companion, Geraldine Hilton, who was like a "great rosy apple"; Mr. Royle, who reminded her of Colonel Newcome; Dr. Russel, the devoted medical missionary; and, above all, her father and mother and brothers. These letters lend themselves to quotation, and we should like to reproduce Olivia's reminiscences of her "covenanting childhood" and strenuous Sabbath days. On looking back Olivia loved every minute of them:—

"Father could make any day delightful; and what a through-the-week father he was! Sometimes he came to tea with us in the nursery and made believe there was a fairy called Annabel Lee in the tea-pot, carrying on conversations with her that sent eerie thrills down our several spines. Afterwards he would read out of a little green and gold book that contained for us, all the romance of the ages between its elegant covers. From Father we heard of Angus the Subtle, Morag of the Misty Way, and the King of Errin, who rides and rides, and whose road is to the End of Days. Sometimes, laying books aside, he told us old tales that he had heard from his mother, who in turn had heard them from hers, of the Red Etain of Ireland, who lived in Belligand, and who stole the King's daughter, the King of fair Scotland: and the pathetic tale of the bannock that went to see the world, with its cynical and 'Ah well! We'll all be in the tod's hole in less than a hunner years.' It was Father who gave us first a love for books, and taught us the magic of lovely words. And it was Father who tried to place our stumbling little childish feet in the Narrow Way, and to turn our eyes ever towards a better country—'that is an heavenly!' I suppose it was the dimly understood talk of the better country that gave John and me the idea of our Kingdom. It was a great secret once, but now I may tell without breaking faith. Boggley and the Bird were prosaic people, caring more for bird-nesting and Red Indian hunting than games of make-believe, so they never knew. It was part of the sunny old garden, our Kingdom, and was called Nontland because it was ruled by one Nont. He had once been a common ninepin, but having had a hole bored through his middle with a red-hot wire he became possessed of a mystic power and personality. Even we—his creators, so to speak—stood somewhat in awe of him. The River Beulah flowed through Nontland, and it was bounded on the north by the Celestial Mountains; on the south by the red brick wall, where the big pears grew; on the west by the Rose of Sharon tree; and on the east by the pig-sty. That last sounds something of a descent, but it wasn't really a pig-sty, and I can't think why it was called so, for, to my knowledge, it had never harboured anything but two innocent white Russian rabbits with pink eyes. It was situated at the foot of the kitchen garden next door to the henhouses; the roof, made of pavement flags, was easy to climbs, and, sloping as it did to the top of the wall overlooking the high-road, was greatly prized by us as a watch-tower from which we could see the world go by. To get into our kingdom we knocked at the Wicket Gate, murmuring as we did so—and it opened—with a push. We hadn't an idea then, nor have I now, what the words meant. We got them out of a book called *The Spanish Brothers* and thought them splendidly mysterious. Besides ourselves, and Nont, and the Russian rabbits, there was only one other denizen of our kingdom—a turkey with a broken leg, a lonely, lovable fowl which John, out of pity, raised to the peerage and the office of Prime Minister. I have a vivid recollection of riding in hot haste on a rake to tell the king—not in the proper fairy fashion that the skies were fallen but that Lord Turkey of Henhouse was dead. John, I remember, always carried some fern seed in his trouser-pocket. He said it made him invisible—a delusion I loyally supported. It seems to me the sun always shone in those days, the time was ever three o'clock in the afternoon, and fairy lay just adown the road!"

There are many other wise and tender pages in this volume, but perhaps enough has been written to show its excellent quality and to persuade our readers to accompany Olivia on her tour. They cannot do so without gratitude, or fail to sympathize with her in the loss recorded in the simple but touching words of the dedication.

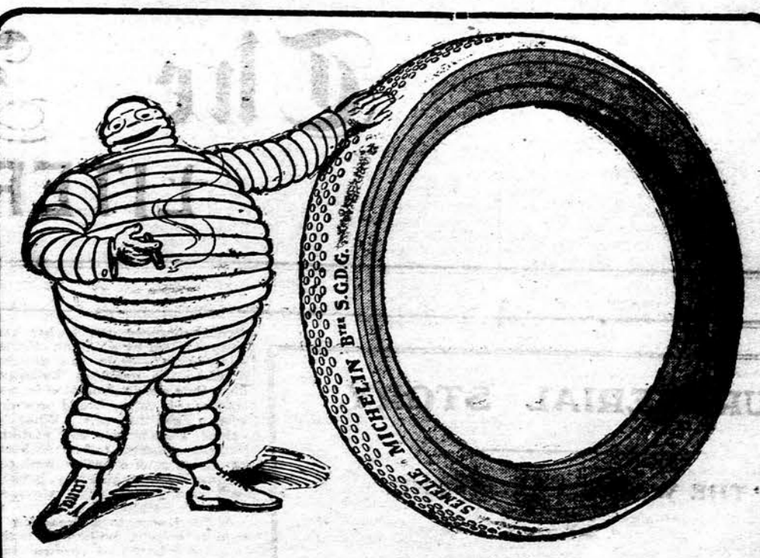
THE DRAPERY EXHIBITION.

WONDERFUL MACHINES AND THE LATEST FASHIONS.

From a woman's point of view it is rather regrettable that admission to the Drapery Exhibition now being held in the Agricultural Hall should be restructed to members of that trade, for nothing is calculated to give the average woman a truer insight into the amount of energy, trouble, and capital that is put into every detail connected with her appearance than a visit to such exhibition. One of the most interesting features in a very big exhibition to the lay mind is to be noted in the blouse-making by electrically-driven machines, at which girls in white, with ribbons slung across their shoulders and a rose in their hair, work with amazing skill and rapidity. The variety in this work may be gauged from the fact that there are about a thousand machines doing different stitches, and the latest one is a kind of shell and buttonhole stitch combined, which is to be used in the adornment of woven underwear in the place of lace. Another machine stitches on stud fasteners, and there are wonderful darning machines, specially for use in institutions, which reduce the stocking basket to emptiness in very little time, a matter which will excite envy in every housewife's breast.

A girl can run up a dozen blouses in less than an hour, all tucking and so forth being completed before the actual "making up" begins. Among the novelties in the drapery departments will be found a net yoke with long net sleeves attached, which will prove of immense service to the renovating dressmaker. The growth of the "ready-made" dress business seems never ceasing, and one comments upon the "finish" of the new patterns, one inexpensive robe even having a tiny tulle handkerchief stuck into a breast pocket to match the accompanying tie and embroidery. The woollen coat sets "are now enriched by the presence of a muff, in addition to a scarf, hood, and the coat itself, and a cap that will commend itself to the girl on country thoughts intent is made with a "pull back" pleated crown, drawn into a close-fitting headband, the size of the crown allowing ample space for any type of hairdressing. The prevailing colour scheme of fashion is orange with lemon and lime green in one direction and wonderful developments of Bulgarian tints in others. It is held that the feeling for brown for men's wear may have had something to do this craze, since orange is not generally reckoned an English Toman's colour.

The display of flowers and feathers are most elaborate. Indeed, it would seem impossible to wish for anything more nearly approaching nature than the best flowers. A certain amount of "freak" colouring is to be noticed, much being made of indigo blue, roses and tulips which, combined with white will be a strong note millinery fashions this year. Tulle, the fabric of the hour, is also employed to fashion up-to-date flowers, the leaves being of silk or velvet and the petals of the fimisier material. The new ideas in needlework, in addition to revealing the popular passion for Bulgarian embroidery, betray a love of "blue" in their colour schemes. "Willow pattern" needlwork executed in the shades of the famous china on white linen will vie with Greek embroidery done in lighter shades of blue among the novelties for the woman skilled in this most feminine of all handicrafts—the art of the needle.



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I. 4

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

MR. BRYCE'S MESSAGE.

What should be the aim of Church and State for the next fifty years? Dr. Woodrow asked Mr. James Bryce, and his reply, given in the *Christian Commonwealth*, was, without a moment's hesitation and with all seriousness: "Peace on earth, good will among men." It was evident that a subject had been reached that interested him deeply, for he spoke earnestly of his hopes for the world in the coming years.

"People are to learn that they are not to confine their patriotism to one country. It is hard for some people to learn that they can respect another country and be loyal to their own. We should have a knowledge of, an interest in, and have a sympathy with other countries."

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE PRESS.

"Lord Rosebery's speech at the annual dinner of the London Press Club has a valedictory air. He said that it was perhaps the last time he should address an assembly of journalists, or perhaps any assembly at all.

"There is much virtue in the word 'perhaps,' and we cling to the hope," says the *Star*, "that our greatest, if not our only, orator will charm our ears for many a long day to come. So far as he is concerned, the reporter is still in being, as the morning newspapers show. It is true that the press no longer reports bad speeches, but the fact that it reports Lord Rosebery proves that one of the reasons for the decay of reporting is to be sought in the quality of oratory."

"When Lord Rosebery puts his shutters up as our public orator," says the *Pall Mall*, "speeches will go out of fashion, indeed, and he proves his opinion at the expense of our enjoyments."

"Lord Rosebery's own speeches have never lacked readers, and never will," says the *Manchester Guardian*.

THE MEANING OF FINENESS IN LITERATURE.

"Mr. R. A. Scott-James strives to answer afresh the old question 'What is it that raises literature to one of the fine arts and gives to writing the truth or beauty that will preserve it from decay?' He goes back, in the *English Review*, to the 'Biographia Literaria' of Coleridge for his text-book, but accepts that writer's conclusions only with a considerable difference.

"Somehow we are all grown more humble since Coleridge's day, for we have learned much, and both the surface of life and its working philosophy have undergone a change," says the *Manchester Guardian*. "We are more ready to take things piecemeal. We are less sure of the ideal, and the very term beauty has gone out of fashion."

THE MENACE OF FICTION.

"Staggered by the overplus of fiction long and short, that sweeps over us like a flood from books and magazines, Mr. W. D. Howells asks, 'Who reads them all, and, worse yet, who writes them all?' in *Harper's Magazine*."

"'Think of four thousand short stories written every month,' says Mr. Howells, 'and you have the effect of a conjecture which if it is only in part statistical is prodigious. Say there are only two thousand short stories written in a month, and only a little more than twelve thousand in a year, and you still have a total involving an amount of generous ambition, of trusting toil, of heartbreaking disappointment, which the soul shrinks from appalled. In the horrid prospect, one were willing the whole twelve thousand should be printed, and the reader left to take the consequences.'"

WHAT THE MODERN YOUNG WOMAN WANTS.

"The British public will follow with no little interest the inquiry which the Paris journal *L'Opinion* is now conducting into the opinions and beliefs of the young Frenchwoman of to-day," says the *Mail*. "The first results of that investigation are entirely reassuring.

"The typical young Frenchwoman, it seems, has no quarrel with marriage, and no wish to rise in revolt against it, like certain of her angry sisters in this country. She would go back to her grandmother's state of mind, but with this difference, that she applies a more critical judgment to men who seek her hand. Marriage is the desire of her life; not one single reply has been received by *L'Opinion* in the contrary sense. She asks of her suitor not sentimentality, but tenderness; not the insipid comeliness of Ouida's heroes, but the *mens sana in corpore sano* coupled with energy and intelligence. And to the question which has been anxiously debated by those ladies who would reform our own marriage service whether the woman should obey the man, she returns a triumphant 'Yes,' but adds as an act of my own will."

FRANCE A SPIRITUAL LABORATORY.

"M. Guerard is quite justified when, in his new book, 'French Prophets of Yesterday' (T. Fisher Unwin. 12s. 6d. net), he describes France, as 'one of the world's spiritual laboratories, where dangerous and possibly useful experiments are being attempted,'" says a reviewer in the *Inquirer*.

"For ten English students who haunt the class-rooms of German theologians only one gains an easy familiarity with the best types of French thinking. Of the ten, more than half will return as average specimens of the third-rate philosopher and the plodding critic, dull, possibly learned, and slightly pedantic; and only one here and there will seek for emancipation by contact with the nimbleness and wit and artistic precision of the French mind."

CHURCH AND THEATRE.

"What do people mean when they say that the drama is unchristian?" asks "J. B." writing in the *Christian World* on "Church and Theatre." "They might just as well say that literature is unchristian. Are there not bad books, worse in their suggestions, in their immoral tendency, than anything that has been produced on the stage? And yet does anybody propose to lay an embargo on reading?

"What Christian people have to do now is to discriminate between the good play and the bad one. The theatre is here, a great and growing fact, enshrined in the affections of the people. And the business of the Church is to recognise the fact; to take its good and make it better; and to use its utmost power to purge the evil that still clings."

GOOD STUFF ALL THE TIME.

"The music-hall public may be able to put up with a poor turn now and then, but the growing dramatic public demand good stuff all the time—and demand it with fierce insistence," says the *Chronicle*.

"There must be energy, genius, high intelligence, and complete self-abandonment. People will not pay money to hear a doubtless estimable fellow, who has probably been playing golf all day, converse over the footlights. Where the real thing is there—as, for instance, in Miss Wish Wynne's performance in 'The Great Adventure,' and Mr. Laurence Irving's in 'Typhoon'—the response is ready enough.

"What is really wanted is a good shaking-up for some managers—not only the old ones, unfortunately—and for a host of actors, who are looking for safety and golf and week-ends. Art is a vampire in her way. She feeds only on life's blood."

A YEAR SINCE THE "TITANIC" SANK

"A year ago on Monday, the mightiest construction in which man ever rode over the seas struck an iceberg, and in four short hours carried two-thirds of her human cargo into Eternity," says the *Pall Mall*. In the *Titanic*, the daring race of Japhet challenged the gods.

"The belief in material is a very disquieting symptom of the day. It is one manifestation of the Valour of Ignorance. When one of the greatest triumphs of man's skill and ingenuity is suddenly and utterly overthrown; when the very weapon on which he relied for security breaks in his hand, there is a lesson for him to learn which is patent to any who believe that the spiritual side of man's nature is meant to dominate the whole, and that any shifting of the balance leads to recklessness, blindness, disaster."

INSTALLING THE RABBI.

"Under the fair omen of sudden sunlight the ceremony of induction of Dr. Joseph Hertz as Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, at the Great Synagogue, in Duke's Place, Aldgate, took place on Monday," says the *Westminister*.

"The Rev. E. Spero then chanted the following blessing in Hebrew;

"May He who blessed our fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, Moses and Aaron, David and Solomon, may He bless the Reverend Doctor Joseph Herman Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire. May the Lord his God be with him, guarding his going out and his coming in, and delivering him from all trouble and sorrow. May He prolong his days in joy and happiness with those who are attached unto him in the midst of Israel. Amin."

"The Chief Rabbi, in his sermon, said 'The migration of modern times from the ghettos into more open western life gave us a new exile, with its dangers of selfishness and irreligion. We must remember the Law; we must not be carried away by the new life; we must be moderate in judgment.'"

NEW YORK'S QUESTION AND LONDON'S REPLY.

"New York City has just begun to build a subway for which it will pay out more than £10,000,000 of the people's money. In the course of the work some abutting property, owned by individuals, will be damaged. In these cases the city must compensate the owners. Some other abutting property will be enormously increased in value. "In those cases will the individual owners" recompense the city?" asks Collier's Weekly. "'No,'" it replies. "The added value to individual property along the route, if the city could get it, would pay the entire cost of the subway."

London's Kingsway improvement supplies an answer to New York. Facts just published show that twenty-seven properties abutting on the new thoroughfare have been raised in value by £97,000, and the Council proposes to levy an annual charge of 1½ per cent. on this amount.

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

IS THERE A GOLDEN AGE?

At regular intervals a discussion is raised respecting the age at which a man is most attractive to women. I see the subject has just made its re-appearance, and I have come to the conclusion that it is always started by a man who has arrived at forty, and is beginning to have doubts as to the side of the hill on which he stands. For it is invariably on the assumption that this is the irresistible age that the question is put. I should say that the age at which a woman finds a man most attractive depends upon that of the woman. When she is seventeen, for example, the undergraduate appears to her to be a wonderful person. He may be tall or short, plain or handsome, rich or poor, but supposing him to be a typical, more or less pleasant lad with the usual social accomplishments she dreams of nothing better. Her twenty-three or four-year-old sister, on the other hand, realises that man is not actually mature till he is thirty. But is thirty-five really satisfied with anything under forty? *Ca depend*. If thirty-five is anxious for the "noose"—she is prepared to look at anything from twenty-five to sixty-five, but it is another matter whether she thinks him attractive. A woman of fifty may recognise the attractiveness of her young son's friend. A mere girl may see that an elderly man can be attractive—as, indeed, he often is—when he does not affect "youth," or try to "act fascinating"; but in neither case would the woman be prepared to say, "I like a man best at that age." There is no golden age for anyone. Every man at forty is not at his best, nor is every woman at thirty. Some people are better-looking when they are old, many folk more agreeable; but if the man of forty thinks he is irresistible let him disabuse himself of the idea. He will think the same at fifty. Moreover, no men who regard themselves as "attractive" at any age are really so. Those who are conscious of being so, whether they are one and twenty or three score years and ten, are the last persons in the world to be so.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

Of the making of books dealing with the feminist movement there is practically no end. The subject is one to be talked of "round and round," but to the same point all disputants come back in the end. Most writers and debaters, however, unearth some fresh little bone to "worry," and Miss Rose Mayreder, in her *Survey of the Woman-Problem* (Heinemann, 5s.) which has just been translated into English, has given us more than one. She frankly admits that she does not take up the cudgels on behalf of her own sex against the male. She thinks "the ordinary woman has as little reason to boast as the ordinary man." And I quite agree with her opinion that the average person of either sex is never interesting; it is, as she says, "only when they differ from the ordinary type of their sex that they begin to be interesting." Moreover, there is no gainsaying that "from whatever point of view we may consider the problems that relate to women, we are certain to encounter something hopelessly contradictory." In her volume she deals with motherhood and culture, what may be described as female masculinity, the subjective fetish of sex, women and types of women, the canon of ideal womanhood, the subject of the "Strong Hand" and woman as the gentlewoman, which struck me at once as a topic of great possibilities, since in that capacity woman may be said to be following a kind of profession peculiar to her sex.

DECLINING GENTLEWOMEN—

In all ages, as we are herein reminded, and among nearly all peoples, woman "has both by custom and by degree been given into the power of man." It is an aggravating fact for the modern independent female to face, yet it is to be proved by endless examples, and what is more, even in her capacity as a self-supporting wage-earner she does not find herself free from this power. However, it is interesting to consider with the author of this book that there is one position to which we have attained wherein we enjoy the privilege of absolutely undisputed authority. The modern gentlewoman is in command of the existing social order, and therefrom she has ousted ancient man, for among the Greeks, all at which a gentlewoman now aims was regarded as evidence of "a beautiful manliness." She has been placed in this unique position by varying processes of chivalry, but we come to see, as we reason out the subject with this writer, that nowadays the gentlewoman purchases her supremacy at a high price. She has of necessity to take up an attitude which introduces the modern view of the world into the life of her sex. As an individual she is cabined, cribbed, confined. Free personality is not to be maintained.

—AND THE CAUSE.

Directly a woman begins to earn her own living, to get without the narrow limits of a certain social order, to indulge in sport, she gets away from the conception of the gentlewoman and loses power in the dominion where she has had full sway. We have got to realise, therefore, that a new style of womanhood must be created to meet modern requirements. It will not be permanent—nothing is. *Souvent femme varie*. She has been all things by turn and nothing long through all ages. Man is never content to have her of one pattern. Now she must be slave, now companion, now the leader, now the object of his idolatry. Fight as we will for freedom, it will never really be ours, because by strength or weakness, man always contrives to make us serve. What we revolt from giving as a claimed right we lavish in love. We fight against domination, yet when our sympathy is craved, we yield at once. In these circumstances is it ever to be expected that woman will remain the same?

FUTURIST CLOTHES.

A new prophet has arisen in Israel, or, to be more prosaic and at the same time explicit, a designer of women's dress has come forward in Paris, who was an erstwhile artist of renown who believes that men and women should express in their clothes the ideas of their times. To some small extent may be this is always done, but it cannot be said that as we take our walks abroad, we see our fellow creatures so clothed that the characteristics of the age in which we live are at once expressed and, however, up-to-date and satisfactory it may be, a survey of one's wardrobe dose not tend to the conviction that the ideas of the twentieth century are therein illustrated. It makes the brain reel somewhat to think of costumes thus illustrative, but that is, of course, because one does not understand the designing of fashions. M. Bakst, who propounds this theory, is expert in fitting the costume, so to say, to the situation, for he has lately dressed the Russian Ballet in Paris, with the result that its marvellous saltatory effects have been trebly enhanced. One would like to see a melodrama as sartorially produced by him on these lines. However the gowns he has designed for Mme. Paquin give us a very good notion of his meaning. Londoners must await with anxious curiosity the first appearance in their midst of a Bakst design, for possibly it may mean the beginning of an entirely new era in feminine attire.

M. BAKST'S IDEAS.

The mere thoughts of this is exciting. Post-impressionists have already produced an effect on our wardrobes which is startling, to say the least. But what lies ahead? Woman's desire for freedom has inspired M. Bakst, so he says, "in clothing the modern woman; this love implies love of wholesome beauty. To the woman who likes to keep her body physically fit by exercise or sport, whose views will not be kept within old-fashioned bounds, Eastern colourings and languorous swathings will not appeal. She craves something more suggestive of alertness and more unconventional, for, however bizarre the effects striven for in loose garments of eccentric design, colour, and decoration, they are not really unconventional. Something is coming, it is predicted, which will represent a fusion of the masculine and feminine garments, and this sounds distinctly interesting. However, lest any should take fright and presuppose bifurcated skirts or something worse, it may be well to explain that the Russian artist, who is so marvellous a colourist and so extraordinarily adept at inventing novelties, has declared his belief that the woman of the future will be essentially feminine and graceful,—"Ambrosia" in the *World*.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CURRENT TOPICS.

FROM THE WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, April 18.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

I am writing to you once more about one of Forbes Robertson's revivals. This time it was Cæsar and Cleopatra Bernard Shaw's brilliant play, we went to see. It was the first night and there were many public characters present. Both Forbes Robertson and Bernard Shaw have multitudes of admirers, and it is a rare treat to see Shaw's inimitable insight and wit being interpreted by the greatest of our classical actors. How immensely you would have enjoyed the quick wit tumbling over the merry thought, and the eccentric originality of the whole play. The prologue might have bored some people, but we true "Shavians" approved. The great god Rah speaks the prologue and addresses the astonished audience as "O ye compulsorily educated ones" and his description of the men he saw before him was you Englishmen "with white paper on your breasts and nothing written thereon," From our box we almost fancied a slight tremor passed across the sea of starched shirts glimmering in the dusk beneath us. One almost doubts that Julius Cæsar or any other man could be so fascinating, strong and yet tender, colossally sane and yet so whimsical as the man with whom we lived for two delightful hours. Was the glamour due to the rich and rare personality of the actor, or the genius of the play-wright? This effort of Shaw's has been described as a farce—but is it a right description. There are passages of deep and sincere beauty, which I for one have never heard equalled. Cæsar says to Cleopatra when she kills a slave, "If you canfind one man in all the world to see you have done wrong he would either conquer the world as I have done, or be crucified by it." The invocation addressed to the Sphinx by Cæsar at the commencement of the play is also very fine. However, from the moment the man nearing sixty, finds the child Cleopatra, andpromises that the Romans should not eat her up and all through the difficulties of training her to be a nice little queen, we were laughing, Shaw, as usual, managed to make fun of certain English characteristics, and we waxed merry over the puritanical remarks of Brittanus, the Island slave, whose flesh was dyed blue, so that even if his blue cloak was torn from him, he would still be respectable.

When the play was over some of us went behind the scenes to visit Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Robertson in their dressing rooms. While the former was removing the paint from his face, he talked delightfully, and even mentioned Women's Suffrage. He is one of our best friends and has lentDrury Lane to the Actresses Franchise League for a meeting early in May. By the way, talking of trying to remove theatrical make-up, I have been living in a perpetual state of makingup and scraping off the paint because I have been acting in Professor Gedde's wonderful Masque of Learning. There were five hundred voluntary performers and it was a really grand and poetic pageant. I think every one of us felt it was a privilege to be taking part in it. Through the successive episodes of the Masque ran a living, unifying thought which gave a sense of beholding the actual flow of life's stream.

At the beginning the conqueror of Rome, the barbarian chieftain grown old and wearing now a Roman mantle and using Roman name says "When I was young, I thought only of destroying Rome, and blotting out her name from the earth, but now that I am old I seek to do justice according to her laws." With these words the historical significance seized his hearers. The conquest of the world by Rome, in the early process of her defeat stood before us in that single figure. Next came an Oriental group presented mainly by Bengali students from India. Here we had the great Haroun-al-Raschid, a patron of learning receiving ambassadors from China, Persia, India, Spain, France. Saxon England was represented and we have a glimpse of King Alfred's court. Some specially gorgeous scenes heralded the founding of the great colleges. The Scotch princes Davorgilla de Baliol, brought in her hands the charter by which Baliol was founded. Professor Geddes is one of our great Feminists and wherever possible he showed how through the ages women helped to preserve the mental and spiritual side of life. There was one scene where Christopher Columbus begs in vain for assistance for his American voyage from King Ferdinand, but Queen Isabella receives him and furnishes him with ships. A very beautiful Mary Queen of Scots is seen granting to the unfortunate John Knox money to endow Parish schools in Scotland.

Of course, Shakespeare, who was always cheered, and other great Elizabethans move across the stage. One very delightful scene was the founding of the Royal Society by Charles II. Professor Geddes had found people with the right faces for the different parts. I assure you this that Charles II stood before us, witty, ugly, yet with a cynical and whimsical charm. The Encyclopedists furnished us with many interesting scenes. One of great beauty was the reception by Mademoiselle de Lespinesse of a party of distinguished Frenchmen, Voltaire, Rousseau. Buffon Diderot, and their English contemporaries David Hume and Adam Smith.

No one could look unmoved upon the last great scene, representing Learning and Life of the present and future. The City and University of London, attended by the Mayor and Aldermen, and various acts and scenes, entered the stately procession. A beautiful woman in grey, mysterious wrappings, symbolising memory, recalled the past. Veiled figures from all periods came slowly in, passing from hand to hand the Torch of Learning. Gazing on this scene we felt the truth of the saying "Man does not live by bread alone." It was touching to remember that cruel and licentious Kings had this redeeming grace, they cherished the scholar and enabled the Torch to be handed still alight to the next generation.

The Belgian Ambassador came to see our Pageant and he was so delighted that he has invited the whole five hundred performers to go to Ghent to the International Exhibition in July and gives some performance. The Belgium Government is sending a ship for us. It will be very interesting and you may be sure that among the first to offer to go was your enterprising friend.

ROSAMOND.

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen left London, on April 21, on their visit to Lord and Lady Crewe, at Crewe Hall, and made an inspection of the great railway works of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Crewe. April 22 and 23, their Majesties devoted to a tour of the Potteries, and yesterday morning they returned to London. The journey from Euston to Crewe was made in the royal train of the London and North-Western Company, which was constructed several years ago for the use of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The King and Queen were received by Sir Gilbert Claughton (chairman), the Hon. C. N. Lawrence (deputy-chairman), and other directors, including Lord Kenyon, the Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert, Col. Lockwood, M.P., and the Hon. Rupert Guinness, M.P. The general manager (Sir Frank Ree), and the superintendent of the line, (Mr. Robert Turnbull), upon whom later in the day the King conferred a knighthood, were also present, and, with the chairman and directors, travelled by the royal train.

Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), with the Duke of Argyll, visited Birmingham, on April 23, and laid the foundation-stone of the Free Hospital for Sick Children, and afterwards unveiled a statue of King Edward Her Royal Highness arrived at Hewell Grange, the house of the Earl of Plymouth, on Tuesday evening, and travelled by motor-car into Birmingham. The hospital, which is situated in Ladywood Road, is, being erected as a memorial to King Edward, and will cost £62,000. It has been designed by Mr. F. W. Martin.

In the House of Commons, on April 18, Sir Randolf Baker moved the second reading of the Housing of the Working Classes Bill, the measure promoted by the Social Reform Committee of the Unionist Party. Sir A. Griffith Boscawen seconded the motion, and the rejection was proposed by Mr. F. Neilson. Mr. G. H. Roberts expressed the belief that his colleagues of the Labour Party would support the measure. In the course of the discussion Mr. W. Long strongly supported the Bill, Mr. J. Burns (President of the Local Government Board), criticised it in sarcastic terms, but intimated that the Government would not oppose the second reading, but would see what was possible to be done in committee to preserve the better features of the Bill. They would not accept its money proposals. The amendment was rejected by 181 to forty-one, and the Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Lords, on April 21, the Army (Annual) Bill was read a second time after a debate adjourned from Thursday last, in which Lord Midleton, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Curzon were the principal speakers.

In the Commons, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, it was formally decided that Sir Stuart Samuel had vacated his seat for the Whitechapel Division. A new writ was ordered to be issued. The Provisional Collection of Taxes Bill was read a third time after discussion. The House in Committee considered the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Bill. Several amendments moved with a view chiefly to modifying the powers of the Home Secretary, were debated, but rejected by substantial majorities.

In the House of Lords, on April 22, the Children (Employment Abroad) Bill, the Ferries (Acquisition by County Councils) Bill, and the Army (Annual) Bill passed through committee.

In the House of Lords, on April 23, the Solicitors Bill and the Betting Inducements Bill were read a second time. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill and the Army (Annual) Bill were reada third time and passed. The Provisional Collection of Taxes Bill was read a second time, after a discussion, in which Viscount St. Aldwyn said that the Bill would never have become necessary but, for the way in which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer had created confusion by postponing the consideration and passing of the Finance Bill until practically the end of the year.

In the Commons, the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Bill was read a third time by 294 to 56, majority 238. The House in Committee agreed to a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to authorise the Treasury to guarantee out of the Consolidated Fund, the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding three and a-half per cent. per annum on a loan to be raised by the Government of the Soudan, not exceeding an amount sufficient to raise £3,000,000. The House afterwards discussed a motion by Mr. Mackinder for the establishment of a national theatre in London. The discussion lasted until eleven o'clock, and the motion was talked out.

Polling for the election of a member for the borough of Shrewsbury in the room of the late Sir Clement Hill (U.) took place on April 22. The result was declared last night as follows:—Mr. G. Butler Lloyd (U.), 2,412; Mr. J. R. Morris (L.), 1,727; Unionist majority, 685. As compared with the last election, the electorate had increased by 225, Mr. Butler Lloyd polled only eleven fewer votes than Sir Clement Hill, while the "Independent" candidate has polled 128 fewer than the Liberal candidate on that occasion.

Mr. F. Griffiths Jones has been adopted as Liberal candidate for the Aylesbury Division of Buckinghamshire.

Nominations in the Whitechapel Division have been fixed for to-day, April 25, and the polling day for Wednesday, April 30.

At the annual meeting of the Hastings Conservative Party, a letter was read from Mr. Wilson Crewdson, the prospective candidate in succession to Mr. Arthur du Cros, withdrawing his candidature owing to ill health.

At a meeting of the executive of the Mid-Herts Conservative and Unionist Association on April 18, Lord Salisbury presiding, it was announced that the candidature of the Hon. Sidney Peel is now withdrawn.

Mr. J. H. Burrows, of Southend, has intimated his willingness to contest the Medway Division in the Liberal interest at the General Election in the event of the Plural Voting Bill being passed by the present Parliament.

Mr. Valentine Fleming, M. P., for the South Division of Oxfordshire, has intimated his intention of retiring at the end of the present Parliament.

During the week-end two explosive "bombs" with suffragist inscriptions have been found—one at Plymouth, and one at York. In neither case was there an explosion.

The Earl of Derby, addressing a Primrose League demonstration at Preston, on April 19, said the Unionist Party had really only one enemy, apathy. This was the worst malady that could attack any party, and they ought to be working just as hard today as on the eve of an election. It behoved everyone to set to work at once, because the next General Election was likely to be the most critical and the most important they had ever taken part in, because it might come before certain Acts came into force, and would give the only opportunity that this generation would have of saying that they adhered to the unity of the Empire and protested against the spoliation of the Church. If the election occurred after those Acts had come into force and the Unionists obtained a majority, it would be a mandate to deal with these measures in drastic fashion.

Speaking at Brockenhurst, Hants, on April 19, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu referred to Great Britain's peril owing to lack of aircraft. We must, he said, have more airships than any other Power and the best waterplanes in the world. We were at the present moment absolutely so inferior in the air to Continental Powers that if it came to war we should practically not exist in three weeks' time.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., speaking at a Primrose League demonstration at Gainsborough on April 18, said that there was growing a feeling of profound uneasiness in regard to the defences of this country, and particularly as to military defences. The Minister for War was neither clear, definite, nor exact in his responsible statements, as the Press of his own party had found out. He believed in national service as a democratic principle, but he would not for the world put it in motion if it involved compulsion. He was for voluntary national service. That kind of talk was not evasion; it was only fumbling with principles. It was sheer nonsense to talk of national service as it was understood in the civilised world unless that service was compulsory. The people of this country understood national service as they understood national education, as a compulsory thing, and for the Minister for War to talk about voluntary national service was not to realise the great and grave position which he occupied.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, Under Secretary for India, speaking at, Lincoln on April 18, asked why had Tariff Reformers found it necessary to modify their policy so often? The reply was that they were engaged in an impossible task. He did not object to these advocates going round the country and saying what they were saying over and over again, but he did ask his political opponents to hesitate before trying to apply their policy to the great voiceless, voteless people of India. In India they must tell people what they meant; they must not tell one man one thing and another man another thing, and it was dangerous to advocate any such policy. The protection the Indian Protectionist wanted was protection against British competition, and what the British Protectionist wanted was protection against foreign competition. If the British Protectionist got what he wanted, what were they to say to India? We could not bind India to the empire by taking for ourselves what we wanted and leaving India without. We had established a claim to the gratitude of India, and that claim would be recognised in India but he was there that night to say on behalf of those responsible for the government of India, that the Government of India was unshaken in its belief in the Free Trade policy as being the best for the people of India, and determined to continue unswerving in the pursuit of that policy.

Mr. Asquith, speaking on April 23, at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Foreign Press Association at the Hotel Cecil, made an important declaration on the prospects of European peace, and insisted upon the powerful influence of the Press for peace or for war. The Ambassadors of the Great Powers had, he said, been engaged that day in the prosecution of the great task of conciliation. The Great Powers, more than one of whom were acutely and directly interested in the upheaval of the old "regime" in the Near East, had worked, and worked so far successfully, for an honourable peace among themselves, and he thought, without an excess of optimism, that sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, we should reach the goal which had been so long and so laboriously sought. The Prime Minister spoke in the presence not only of the representatives of the great newspapers of the world, but also in the presence of the representatives of the Chancelleries of Europe, and his allusion to the efforts of the European to Concert to ensure the peace of the world was loudly cheered.

Mr. W. Hurlock, who describes himself as a life-long Liberal, thus expresses himself in the "Standard" on the work of the present Government:—"A talk of new taxes to be added to the infamous demands now made by this so-called Liberal Free Trade Government is, to my mind, simply shameful. With over £25,000,000 death duties, and increased income-tax, it is surely bringing the people, from the highest to the lowest in the land, to a state of comparative poverty. In 1906 the Liberal cry was 'down with charges upon the food of the people; a free breakfast-table,' but Mr. Lloyd George says: 'No, not a penny off the tea duty, the people must pay for the upkeep of the country.' Well might Lord Rosebery say 'the country was in a state of silent war.' The waste of the people's earnings goes largely to keep the 8,000 officials this Government has appointed—wasps eating up the honey of the working bees. Again the £400 voted to the members of Parliament is a scandal. They had no right to that without the consent of the people. Why, in their 'moderation' did they not make it, say. £1,000 a year? Taking into consideration the whole of the work since 1906, by this Government, I, as a life-long Liberal am simply disgusted.

Primrose Day was generally observed on April 19, the thirty-second anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield. The Primrose League this year addressed an appeal to habitations throughout the country, of which there are now about 1,000, to send primroses for the use of members of the various London Unionist clubs, and there was a generous response to the appeal. Many hundreds of boxes of primroses arrived at the offices in Victoria Street from both habitation and private individuals, the latter including Lady Londonderry and Lady Desborough. In accordance with annual custom, the League again undertook the decoration of the Beaconsfield statue in Parliament Square. The decoration was confined to the pedestal, but on either side of the statue there were floral tributes sent by Primrose League Habitations and Unionist organisations in various parts of the country. The upper part of the pedestal was embedded in primroses, festoons of which, edged with violets, were suspended on each of the four side. At each of the upper and lower corners there was a bunch of yellow narcissi tied with blue ribbon, and below those at the upper corners there were shields of primroses, with the letters "B" or "P" formed of Neapolitan violets in the centre. An enormous shield of primroses was affixed to the front panel, facing St. Margaret's Church, bearing the motto in violets, "Peace with Honour." The shield was surmounted by a floral representation of an earl's coronet. The Constitutional Club again sent a huge shield of primroses, which was placed at the side of the statue. This also bore the motto, picked out in violets, "Peace with Honour." Above a bank of flowers at the foot of the pedestal was the inscription, "Peace with Honour. In Memory of the Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., died 19th April, 1881, from Mr. R. E. Bellios." There were many other tributes, and hundreds of bunches were thrown over the railings at the foot of the statue. Throughout the day there was a continuous flow of visitors to the grave in Hughenden Churchyard, Bucks. Many motored from town and other places over a wide area. Primroses were generally worn.

The Earl of Roseberry has accepted the offer of the Town Council of Selkirk to confer upon him the freedom of the burgh on the occasion of his visit on June 13, when he performs the unveiling ceremony of the Flodden Memorial.

The Aberdeen Town Council has agreed to offer the freedom of the city to Earl Roberts on the occasion of his visit to Scotland. The proposal was opposed on the ground that the action of the Council would be regarded as an expression of support of the attitude of Lord Roberts on compulsory service. It was pointed out that the freedom would be conferred in recognition of distinguished military service, and would not commit the Council to any opinions on controversial questions. The resolution was carried by thirty votes to two.

A meeting of the Scottish unofficial Liberal members was held on April 23, to consider the draft of the Scottish Home Rule Bill, which has been prepared by a subcommittee, and the second reading of which will be moved by Mr. Cowan on May 30. The draft of the Bill proposed that the electors for the Scottish Parliament should include women within the limitations laid down in Mr. Dickinson's Bill. This proposal the majority of the members at the meeting took exception to, and it was decided, therefore, that women electors should be cut out of the Bill. The draft also proposed that the number of members in the Scottish Parliament should be seventy, which is one member for each constituency if the Scottish universities are ignored. The meeting considered that this representation should be doubled, and the sub-committee will accordingly draft a clause giving a representation of 140 members in the Scottish Parliament.

The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Standing Committee of the Shipyard Trade Unions on April 22 discussed in Edinburgh, the application of the men for an advance in wages. The employers refused the demand, and with the breaking-up of the Conference, the ordinary procedure for negotiations between the parties has now been exhausted. A similar application by the boilermakers has also been refused.

Final arrangements are now being made by Messrs. William Baird and Company, of Gartsherrie, for working the deposits of iron ore which have been discovered in the islands of Raasay and Rhona, off the coast of Skye. The islands were acquired by the firm some time ago, and for about eighteen months past the staff of the Company have been

ADDRESS

TELEGRAPHIC LEACH & WEBORNY'S "LEACHWEB"

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carrying ou preliminary mining and boring operations A considerable quantity of ore has been shipped to Gartsherrie for smelting, but so far the work has been of only a preliminary and experimental character.

The Punchestown race meeting began in beautiful weather on April 22, and there was a large attendance. The Lord Lieutenant arrived in State about two o'clock, but the Countess of Aberdeen was unable to be present owing to illness. Lord Aberdeen entertained a large party at luncheon. The Lord Lieutenant was again present on April 23, and gave a large luncheon party.

The "Dublin Gazette" says that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Earl of Carlisle to be comptroller of his household in succession to Lord Pirrie, who will retire from the position on April 30.

Lord Iveagh presided on April 21, in Dublin, at a meeting of the South County Dublin Unionist Registration Association. On the motion of Mr. William Ireland, seconded by Mr. A. W. Samuels, K. C., the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That the members of this association view with grave apprehension the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament, that its passage into law would be disastrous to the social and commercial well-being of the country a danger to the civil and religious liberties of the people and a menace to the empire; and, further, they pledge themselves to resist its becoming law by every means in their power . . ." Mr. Samuels said they all knew that Ulster was arming and was being fully drilled and was determined to resist the Bill. They would all resist it to the death, and that was no bluff.

Mr. William Moore, M.P., who was the principal speaker at a largely attended demonstration of Unionists of North Armagh held in Dublin by the local branch of the Women's Unionist Association on April 20, said that it was not in their interest that the rumours of compromise on the Irish question were so industriously being spread about. The Government and the Nationalists thought that if the people of Ulster could be persuaded to lay down their arms, to discuss the terms of a truce, that once they had been sold and tricked into a delusive conference they would be slow to take up arms again. He was against all compromise save the one which Sir Edward Carson, their gifted leader, had declared to be the irreducible minimum, and it was to Nationalist, Sinn Feiner, and Fenian alike, "Hands off Ulster." The Government would never get any other terms from them. The only reason they got that offer was that if they in Ulster were put to it, and men and women alike, they were quite ready for it. Fighting would not give them more. When the Radicals and Nationalists destroyed the prerogative of the House of Lords they automatically revived the royal prerogative. If it had become during the past two hundred years more or less of formality for the Sovereign to accept a measure after it had passed both Houses with their full assent, or with such assent after the people of the country decided it by their votes at a General Election, it was obvious that henceforth the acceptance of a Bill by the Sovereign would be no mere formality under the Parliament Act, but a very grave responsibility. When the King found that one House of Parliament rejected the measure and that the people of the country were not to be afforded a chance of saying "Aye" or "No" the Sovereign henceforth could not be merely a ratifying authority of a majority in one House. He must, of course, act constitutionally, but when his Ministers advised him not to appeal to the people, he was quite entitled to say that he declined to accept their counsel and to change his advisers.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, who underwent a serious operation a few weeks ago, leaves for England on May 3. Upon the condition of his health on his return will depend whether he remains in the Cabinet.

I am in a position to state, wires the Central News Ottawa correspondent, that the ultimate fate of the Naval Bill rests with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Leaders in the Senate have admitted that they will act upon Sir Wilfrid's orders. At the moment it is impossible to anticipate the Opposition leader's decision, for he has taken nobody into his confidence. It is, however, generally considered unlikely that he will risk the bitter feeling which would be entailed by the killing of the Bill.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Government entertained on April 18 the captain and officers of the cruiser "New Zealand" at lunch. About 300 persons were present, including judges, ministers, members of Parliament, and representative citizens.

It is estimated, says a Reuter telegram from Wellington, that 65,000 people have visited the battle cruiser "New Zealand" The chiefs have presented Capt. Halsey with a Maori battleaxe, a Kiwi robe, and other ornaments and heirlooms. The "New Zealand" was to leave Wellington on April 24 for Napier.

WEST AFRICA.

A Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 6672] has been issued giving returns of vital statistics of non-native officials in West Africa for 1912. It is shown that the total death rate was 12·4 per 1,000, a decrease of 1·5 per 1,000 on the previous year. The average number of officials in service was 2,409, and the average length of service six years three months The number of cases invalided, including officers pensioned owing to ill-health, was sixty-eight. In 1903 the rate per 1,000 of deaths was 20.6, and the average length of service one year nine months.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

The Austrian Press celebrated on April 19 the bicentenary of the proclamation of the Pragmatic Sanction by the Emperor Charles VI. on April 19, 1713. Count Sturgkh, the Austrian Premier, has appropriately authorised the publication of a work reproducing the original text of the various forms of the Pragmatic Sanction—by which the accession of the Empress Maria Theresa was assured—together with the "pactum mutuae successionis" secretly concluded in 1703 between the Emperor Leopold and his two sons, Joseph and Charles.

GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on April 21:—The announcement of the betrothal of King Manoel is published here in a message from Sigmaringen, which states that the marriage has been arranged with the consent of the Emperor William and Prince William Augustus of Hohenzollern. It is stated that Princess Augusta Victoria will bear the title of "Royal Highness Duchess of Saxony."

FRANCE.

The French Minister of the Interior, after considering M. Ogier's report into the circumstances of the Nancy incident, has decided to dismiss the two policemen who were on duty at Nancy station and to transfer to other ports the local Chief Commissary of Police and the Prefect of the Department. It appears that the incidents which occurred at the Casino and afterwards at Brasserie were of very slight importance. The chief trouble occurred at the railway station, where the railway officials, hampered as they were by having their regular duties to perform, seem to have done their best to protect the German visitors. M Pichon received the German Ambassador at the Foreign Office on April 18 and informed him of the measures taken by the French Government in settlement of the incident.

Paris was thrown into a state of some excitement on April 22 by special edition of the new papers announcing that another German aircraft had landed on French territory near the eastern frontier. It appears that a Heller biplane of seventy horse-power, carrying a captain of the German air service and a lieutenant of infantry, both in uniform landed at the village of Arra-court, eleven miles east of Nancy, about the same distance north-east of Luneville, and about two miles on this side of the frontier. Before alighting the aeroplane had flown over French territory for a distance of about four miles.

Lieut. de Vasselot succumbed on April 17 to the injuries he received in the balloon disaster near Paris, and there is now no possibility of knowing exactly how the accident happened, all the occupant of the balloon having been killed.

PORTUGAL.

The court-martial at Coimbra concluded on April 22 the trial of thirty five political prisoners, comprising priests, students, and military men, after a hearing which occupied eleven days and several nights. Five of the accused were condemned to two years in the penitentiary; four were sentenced to fifteen and twenty months' imprisonment and were liberated at once, having already exceeded those terms in goal while awaiting trial; and twenty-six were acquitted. The lenient sentences and acquitals are due to the able defence made by defending counsel.

HOLLAND.

The second Chamber of the States General on April 23 began the general debate on the Coast Defence Bill, providing for new works and improvements. The Government's proposals include the construction of a fort near Flushing at an estimated cost of 5,360,00 florins (£446,663), the strengthening of the ordnance of the fortresses already existing at the Hook of Holland, Ymuiden, and Harssens necessitating an outlay of 730,000 florins, and the carrying out of certain improvements at Fort Kykduin, upon which a sum of 4,760,000 florins is to be spent.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Chamberlain, of Oregon, introduced in the Senate on April 21 a resolution to abrogate the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. Mr. Chamberlain explained that he included the Clayton-Bulwer Convention within the scope of the resolution lest Great Britain should, after the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, appeal to the earlier agreement which the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty superseded. That the resolution will ever become law is not deemed likely. Its introduction, however, illuminates the difficulties that await the settlement of the Panama dispute by legislation.

The "Times" Washington correspondent telegraphed on April 20: Thanks partly to the sensational reports of passionate popular protests in Japan the Administration's somewhat platonic anxiety about the latest outbreak in California of Japanophobia yielded yesterday to active apprehension. Regardless of the Democratic doctrine of State rights the President instructed the Secretary of State to telegraph to the Legislature an earnest protest against the use in any land law that may be passed of the words "ineligible to citizenship."

Mr. George Guthrie, formerly mayor of Pittsburg, has been appointed Ambassador of the United States to Japan.

JAPAN.

A telegram from Tokio dated April 18 says:—The agitation that has been carried on here against the Californian Alien Land Ownership Bill culminated yesterday evening in an outburst of public feeling at a mass meeting in the Kokugikan amphitheatres. A crowd of 20,000 people listened to the fiery orations of a number of speakers.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Sir William Wedderburn presided at a crowded meeting of young Indians at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on April 24, convened by the Indian Society for Promotion of Education for the purpose of laying before Mr. C. E Mallet, the secretary for Indian students, their views as to the measures affecting them taken by the Secretary of State for India in Council. Mr. J. M. Parikh, president of the Society, was the principal speaker. He alleged that the creation of the Bureau of Information had been followed by the restriction of admission of Indians to Oxford and Cambridge and to other educational institution. He held that there was danger of the organisation established by the India Office becoming a sort of immigration restriction bureau. After several students had spoken, Mr. Mallet replied to their complaints and allegations in detail Though at first there were critical interruptions, his kindly and considerate speech made a most favourable impression, and he was loudly cheered at the close. He showed that nothing could be further from the fact than that the bureau was seeing to restrict the educational opportunities of the young Indians. The very reverse was the case; the bureau existed to open closed doors and to give them all possible help. It had been singularly successful in securing the removal or modification of restriction, as he showed in detail. He also dealt with the "pure delusion' that the bureau was created for purposes of espionage. If that had been the object he would never have had anything to do with it, and if this hereafter became the object, he would not continue in the department. His business was education, not politics, and he asked for their co-operation in the work being done on their behalf, assuring them of his readiness to take up any genuine grievance which it was possible to remedy. But co-operation could only be on a footing of mutual understanding and trust. The chairman expressed warm appreciation of Mr. Mallet's sympathetic attitude, and a vote of thanks was accorded him on the motion of Mr. H. E. A. Cotton

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make this mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores India—MASON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS CONFUTES MISREPRESENTATION.

Lord Roberts, speaking on April 18, at a meeting at Leeds, said enfranchisement was not fully realised, nor full citizenship attained until, in addition to the right of voting for their country's Parliament, they had also acquired the right and the power to defend that country in arms. Referring to the use of the word "conscription," Lord Roberts expressed his great indignation and painful disappointment at finding his words and purposes so persistently, so shamelessly, and so recklessly misrepresented. Though there was nothing in the word itself that was odious or discreditable—in Roman history the word "conscript" was a badge of honour—in modern times a cloud of mistrust and odium had grown up around the name. Explaining the difference between the citizen army, he proposed and the Continental conscript army, he said the National Service League required that every young man on reaching the age of eighteen should give a short period, not exceeding a few months in the first year, and a few weeks in the second and third years, to discipline, drill, and musketry; just enough to make him feel within himself the power efficiently and honourably to take his place in the firing line should his country ever be invaded. That was the utmost that was demanded, and that was what their critics had denounced as slavery and a blood tax. The citizen army would be an army exclusively for home defence—an army that would not be called upon to fight until the invader had actually landed on these shores. That army would, in no circumstances and in no place, be required to aid in putting down strikes. No Government would dare to use such a force for such a purpose.

Before leaving Leeds for London, on April 19, Lord Roberts defined anew his attitude towards the Territorials and after explaining the origin of the hypothetical raid of 70,000 men made some interesting observations on the present phase of the invasion question. It was more or less an impromptu speech, and Lord Roberts dealt in a conversational and more intimate way than he could possibly do in a set oration before a large audience with the problems which he has brought into the very forefront of public discussion. For whether he has rallied many or few recruits to the standard of national service, his country campaign has achieved one unmistakable success. National service is now being talked about and the arguments for or against it are being seriously examined by all classes of men for the first time.

Important contributions to the discussion of the subject of national defence were made on April 21, both within and without the House of Lords. The chief speakers in the Lords were the Lord Chancellor and Lord Curzon; the speaker outside was Prince Louis of Battenburg. In the House of Lords, the debate begun on April 17, was continued and concluded. Just before Lord Midleton rose to resume the discussion, the Duke of Connaught entered the Chamber from behind the Throne, and having greeted the Lord Chancellor passed down to his place on the first of the cross-benches. Lord Roberts was not present. In the course of his speech in defence of the Government, Lord Haldane said his scheme contemplated that there should be available to repel an invasion by 70,000 men, a force of between 400,000 and 500,000 made up of some 300,000 Territorials, together with the Special Reserve and such Regulars as were left at home. It had been said that changes had occurred which had increased the national peril, and these changes were matters at present under investigation by the Committee of Imperial Defence. Then came Lord Curzon, who contended that the Lord Chancellor had said nothing—not a sentence, not a phrase—to relieve the deep anxiety felt not only by the Opposition, but by the country at large that we were not safeguarded from the peril of invasion. Lord Curzon was decidedly of opinion that when the expeditionary force had gone abroad the defence of the country would devolve solely upon the Territorial Army. Could it be relied upon to safeguard our shores from invasion in its present numbers, training, and equipment? He answered the question by saying that the highest military authorities agreed that a force of not less than 500,000 men was needed for such a purpose. The charge that the National Service League was responsible for the failure of the Territorial Army he denounced as not only baseless, but as unfair and ungenerous, having regard to the splendid services which many of the leading supporters of the League had rendered in raising and commanding the force in their districts. The men needed for the security of the country were in the country—the question was how they were to be obtained. He was convinced that in the long run the Government would have to fall back upon some system of conscription. Why not have a conference between the responsible leaders of both political parties to devise an acceptable plan? If any question should be lifted out of the mire of party politics, it was this question of the safety of the nation. He was sure that a party conference on the subject would be received with enthusiasm in all quarters. "This is a matter upon which our very existence depends," he said; "why, then should we not join in a serious endeavour to solve it?" Among the subsequent speakers were Lord Ampthill, who declared that a more monstrously unfair speech than that of the Lord Chancellor had never been delivered from the Woolsack; and Lord Brassey, who advocated the enrolment of the old Constitutional force of the Militia.

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, the First Sea Lord, speaking at the Union Jack Club, said he trusted the one great truth would always be remembered that neither of the Services could dispense with the other. There was a good deal of loose talk on the subject. There were people who went about saying, If war comes, the fleet alone is quite enough to keep anybody from coming near the shores of this island kingdom. There could be no more foolish or mischievous statement, he declared. The presence of a sufficiently trained professional Army in these islands at all times was quite as necessary as the other arm of the Service.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

SLICE OF ILL-LUCK.

The Patient: 'Ere, nurse, I don't like my bread buttered on both sides.

The Nurse: But it isn't buttered on both sides

The Patient: Then which side is buttered?—"Sketch."

A HINT IN ARECDOTE.

A bishop once rose to address the House of Lords and began (says the "Argonaut") by saying he intended to divide his speech into twelve heads.

Lords Durham thereupon got up and begged leave to interpose for a few minutes to tell the house an anecdote. He was returning home, he said a few nights before and passed St. Paul's Cathedral just before midnight. As he did so there was a drunken man trying to see the time. Just then the clock began to strike the hour and slowly tolled out twelve. The drunken man listened, looked hard at the clock, and said: "Hang you, why couldn't you have said all that at once?"

After this narration, the bishop condensed his remarks.

A HIGHER DEITY.

Newspaper misprints are often a source of genuine, though perhaps a little unfair, amusement to the public always on the lookout to catch the Press tripping. It would, however, be difficult to beat the example which appeared in a certain London paper the other day.

The journal in question, announcing that a lady had won the competition for a South African National Anthem, rendered the first line of the composition thus:—

Gold bless and keep on land!

Needless to say (adds the "Western Daily Mercury") the reference should have been to a higher deity than that which has played a not unimportant part in South African history.

THE GARDENING SEASON.

The gardening season has opened, and in the train the usual boastful garden-talk was in progress. "Have you got a quincunx in your garden?" asked the quiet man in the corner. There was a dead pause. "A quercus, you mean?" suggested the botanist politely. "No, a quincunx." "Ah, they're no good here," said the next man, confidently; "won't bloom in this soil, you'll find."

"I'm surprised you haven't got one," said the quiet man. "It was the first thing I planted after I laid out my garden—been quite a success with me." "How do you spell the name?" asked a novice (only three months married) respectfully, determined to look up the catalogues at once. But it was the common, not garden dictionary that enlightened him. There (says the "Manchester Guardian") he learnt that a quincunx is an arrangement of five trees or plants, one at each of four corners and one in the middle. Next morning all the talk was of gold handicaps.

"K. OF K.'S" WAY.

Accessible to all, indifferent to the etiquette of the Circumlocution Office, he marches along, a magnified non-natural Cadi, with a kind of cold fury for results, says a writer describing Lord Kitchener's work in Egypt. The other day an apparently new disease was reported on a distant cotton farm. Kitchener ordered an instant inquiry. Two or three days later he called for the report. It had not been begun. Instantly a special train was ordered, and Kitchener had made his observations on the spot.

COMEDIAN'S ADVENTURE.

Mr. Harry Lauder has sent home in a letter to Mr. William Blackwood, a personal friend, some interesting details of his experiences on the edge of the great Ohio flood.

"For the last week I have just been next to this terrible storm," he writes. "My train had to stop on a very high bridge, just a trellis bridge.

"We stood there for one hour and a half and swayed just like a see-saw. Really it was awful.

"I have never seen rain and lightning like this in all my life, and thunder at every burst rent the heavens."

CANDID CRITICISM.

Everybody in Paris, says the "Express" correspondent, writing of the death of M. Poincare's mother, remembers that when the new President of the Republic returned to his house in the Rue Commandant Martin after his election his mother, neglecting the official personages present, kissed her son in front of them all, and then, patting his cheek, remarked clearly and distinctly, "I only hope, Raymond, that you have not undertaken too difficult a job. You were never quite so clever as you thought yourself, you know."

JUDGE'S CONFESSION.

'I have never been angry with my wife in my life," said a witness at the Shoreditch County Court.

"You say so," remarked Judge Cluer, 'but I could not honestly say so."

"I did not bully her," added the witness. "Is that a usual thing to do?"

"Do not talk such nonsense," said the judge. "Lots of men bully their wives and lots of wives bully their husbands."

TEACHING A WIFE.

We were lined up at the booking office window, taking our places. In front of me was a burly man. All went well until a woman broke the line and planked her twopence in front of the burly man. The man swept it aside. "He always taught my wife," he said, "to be polite to gentlemen." "I'm very glad I'm not your wife," said the woman. The man in front of me took his ticket and said as he moved on, "I took that precaution some years ago."—From the "Chronicle" Office Window column.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.
Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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The Most Refreshing Drink after Exercise or Games
THE SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL
O.T
ON SALE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
After exercise or games there is no better drink than a glass of O.T., for it is a safe stimulant, delicious, healthful and refreshing, and a perfect safeguard against colds and chills.
A Liqueur—Stomachic—Pick-me-up.
Made from natural fruits and herbs O.T. is a pure and healthful beverage, and only favourable effects follow its use. After over-indulgence there's no better "pick-me-up." As a tonic when you feel "out-of-sorts," there's nothing better to make you fit and well again.
O.T. is a true digestive, and therefore good as a mealtime drink, as an after-dinner liqueur, and as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence and "full feeling" after meals.
As a stomachic, it has wonderful virtues for colic, dysentery, and other stomach troubles. No drink is more suitable than O.T. for both abstainers and non-abstainers; none is more healthful for young and old.
Gold Seal — British Analytical Control
Gold Medal — Paris Exhibition, 1909
Grand Prix — Empire Exhibition, London, 1911
The More you Drink O.T. the More you Like it!
O.T. wins favour with all who try it. Its distinctive character, its refreshing and exhilarating qualities, its satisfying body and "bite" appeal to you—its taste grows on you, and you soon realise that each glass adds to your liking and appreciation.
O.T. Mixes Deliciously with
Lemonade, Soda, Hirano, Tansan, etc. — Gives full body, fine flavour, stimulating, refreshing — lessens filling and flatulent effects of aerated drinks.
Water (Hot or Cold)— gives a "bite" and a delicious flavour that completely satisfy.
Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Wines— improves flavour, intensifies the good qualities, and lessens alcoholic effects.
Ale, Beer, Stout — gives fine nip, takes off heaviness and filling effect.
"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—
The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona), Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona), D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria, (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.), Pestonji Maneckji, (Forbes St.), Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co. (Grant Road), Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.
Order a Bottle To-Day!

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
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The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS NEARLY SETTLED.

GREECE OPPOSES PRESENT PLANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 9.

On the motion for the adjournment in the House of Commons, Mr. F. D. Acland speaking for Sir Edward Grey, who was attending the Conference of Ambassadors, made a statement on the Balkan situation. He said that the boundary questions, which had seemed most difficult, were now in course of friendly settlement. Albania would lose certain towns to which she had a claim, but, on the contrary, would retain towns, to which others had a claim. The main thing was to establish an Albania capable of development. Montenegro would gain territory, which was likely to be considerable.

With regard to the situation in Armenia, we had made repeated representations to Turkey, and had received assurances in connection with the return of the troops and the settlement of the refugees in Europe, in Armenian districts. There would be no risk of the terrible massacres of the past. We had already received evidence that these assurances were being carried out. Matters must come up between Turkey and the Powers after peace had been signed. Every possible opportunity would then be taken to see that the question of orderly government in Armenia was fully considered.

Mr. Acland emphasised the desire of all the Powers that Turkey should have a good chance of developing in her remaining possessions. Therefore, in raising any matter, Britain would see, as we hoped other Powers would see, that the matter would be raised by the Powers jointly, and that no isolated action would be taken.

GOVERNMENT OF ALBANIA.

LONDON, May 9.

The Conference of Ambassadors yesterday considered the scheme proposed by Austria and Italy for the Government of Albania, recommending that a foreign prince be selected as its ruler. It is believed that Austria desires a Catholic prince, while Italy would prefer a Protestant.

A Russian memorandum shows Russia to be inclined to a Turkish Governor, nominated by the Powers.

LATER.

The Conference of Ambassadors has adjourned until the 20th inst.

It is hoped, meanwhile, that varying schemes for the creation of a new Albania will have been threshed out. The vehement opposition of the Greeks to the plans hitherto formulated is certain. A semi-official Greek statement says that Greece will not accept any frontier for Epirus other than that now occupied by her troops. It is notorious that Italy and Austria are equally determined not to acquiesce in the Greek demands. Italy especially desiring to prevent the establishment of an important naval base sheltered by Corfu. The feeling of the Italians and Greeks in the islands occupied by the former is becoming extremely bitter, and is reflected in the Greek Press.

CETINJE, May 9.

General Vukotich has formed a Ministry. King Nicholas, addressing Parliament, justified his action regarding Skutari. Russia, Servia and Greece had counselled submission and Russia would continue to protect Montenegro, which would go forward increased and strengthened. (Cheers.)

FIERCE GALE IN BRITAIN.

SHIPS WRECKED OR ADRIFT OFF THE WEST COAST.

LONDON, May 9.

A fierce gale has swept the West Coast. Several vessels are adrift in the Mersey, and liners have been unable to leave dock. The railway steamer "Atalanta" has been driven ashore off the island of Arran, and seas are breaking over the vessel. The passengers and crew have been landed in life-boats.

MINISTERS AND OIL.

DENIAL THAT ANY CONTRACTS ARE PENDING.

LONDON, May 9.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the rumours in connection with the oil contracts for the Navy, mentioned in the *Times* yesterday, have attracted much attention in the House of Commons and the City.

Ministers, it states, are quite unconcerned at the rumours. There are no pending oil contracts for the Navy. There cannot be any for months, and possibly, years.

LONDON MAGISTRACY.

LONDON, May 9.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, the Metropolitan Police Magistrate, Bow Street, has been appointed Chief Police Magistrate, London, in succession to Sir Albert de Rutzen, who has retired. Mr. Graham Campbell succeeds Mr. Bennett.

OPIUM IN CHINA

DESPATCH RECEIVED IN LONDON.

QUESTION OF RECOGNITION BY BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 9.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, yesterday morning, presented the despatch to the British Minister in Peking, requesting the revision of the Opium Agreement by mutual consent of Great Britain and China.

LONDON, May 8.

In his speech in the House of Commons on opium-growing in China, Mr. Acland said there was no desire to delay the recognition of the Government of China on our part. Britain's one desire was to get the formal authoritative confirmation of the Treaty and the customary rights enjoyed by British and other nationals in China. When that was received, recognition would follow immediately.

We had surely shown, he continued, that we were the well-wishers of China. With regard to the loan, we had acted just as much in China's interests as we had in the opium question. It was the same with the recognition of the Government.

Colonel Yate asked for an assurance that Tibet questions would first be satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Acland replied that that introduced an exactly opposite point of view, namely, that we should make recognition dependent on other things, which would take weeks and months satisfactorily to settle. He was afraid that was not the best way to get the settlement of such questions.

TURKEY AND BRITAIN.

APPROACHING AGREEMENT ON EASTERN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, May 8.

Reuter states that an agreement between Britain and Turkey, disposing of all questions connected with the Baghdad Railway, Koweit and the Turco-Persian frontier, was likely to be concluded in the near future, the negotiations being far advanced.

LABOUR DISCONTENT.

STRIKES THREATENED BY ENGLISH MINERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

LONDON, May 9.

The refusal of the men to work overtime in the shipyards on the Clyde and in the north-east of England, owing to dissatisfaction with their wages, is causing uneasiness. A strike of one hundred thousand men is feared.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has decided on general action against the non-Unionists, similar to that recently taken in South Wales. There has been a fall in the membership of the Unions since the national strike.

IMPORTED LABOUR ON THE RAND.

RECRUITMENT TO BE STOPPED.

CAPE TOWN, May 9.

In the House of Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Sauer announced that the mortality in the Rand mines among natives recruited from the tropics was such that recruiting was little less than murder. Therefore, the Government had decided to forbid it.

MINISTERS' HOLIDAYS.

LONDON, May 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Cornwallis West and Admiral Moore have left for Venice and the Mediterranean.

GERMAN ROYAL WEDDING.

BERLIN, May 9.

It is understood that arrangements are complete for the Tsar to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter. The Tsaritsa will accompany the Tsar.

THE MARCONI INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF MR. HERBERT SAMUEL.

Reuter has issued a correction of its report of Mr. Herbert Samuel's evidence before the Marconi Committee on March 31st.

It should have read "He explained that the use of the name of his cousin, Mr. Gerald Montagu, as the holder of shares in the Marconi Company, etc.' not "of his shares in the Marconi Company."

Mr. Samuel swore he had never had dealings of any sort with any Marconi company.

The text of the corrected passage in full is thus:—He explained that the use of the name of his cousin, Mr. Gerald Montagu, as the holder of shares in the Marconi Company was because Mr. Gerald Montagu was a member of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company, whose correspondents in Amsterdam had a client, who bought Marconis and, as customary, the shares were put in the name of one of the partners of the English firm.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

THE SUFFRAGETTES

PLOT AGAINST HOUSE OF LORDS.

DISCOVERY OF DETAILS IN A LETTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 8.

The Suffragettes, charged with conspiracy, were further remanded to-day All the women were released on bail, including Mrs. Drummond and Miss Kenney, who appeared ill.

A detective gave evidence, the finding of a letter suggesting a plot against the House of Lords by getting a Suffragette a position as typist there.

ENGLISH RACING.

PROBABLE STARTERS FOR JUBILEE STAKES.

LONDON, May 9.

Betting on Jubilee Stakes is as follows:—

6 to 1 against Bachelor's Hope.
7 to 1 against Major Symons.
100 to 8 against Sun Yat.
100 to 7 against Berilldon.

Probable starters in the Jubilee Stakes with jockeys are:—

Bachelor's Hope	...Donoghue
Maiden Erlegh	.....Maher
Adam Bede	.....Foy
Lance Chest	.....Walter Griggs
Hector	.....A. Scott
Cigar	.....Wheatley
Berilldon	.....Robbins
Catmint	.....Jellise.
Tuxedo	.....W. Huxley.
Grey Barbarian	.....E. Huxley.
Sun Yat	.....Smyth

No jockeys have yet been selected for the following; Major Symons, Absolute, Monotone, Signorinella and Agapanthus.

DERBY BETTING.

The betting on the Derby is:—

9 to 2 against Louvois and Craganour;
8 to 1 against Shogun;
100 to 7 against Aldegond;
20 to 1 against Sangubar, Vulcain and Nimbus;
25 to 1 against Ammer.

CRICKET AT HOME.

ANOTHER MATCH ABANDONED.

LONDON, May 9.

The match between the M. C. C. and Notts at Lords was abandoned without a ball being bowled.

THE BOMBS AT HANOI.

PARIS, May 9.

A telegram from Sagon states that the bomb-throwers at Hanoi, who killed two French officers and wounded six Europeans and five natives, have been arrested and have confessed that they received five hundred piastres from the pretender to the throne of Annam to throw the bombs.

SIR STUART SAMUEL.

LONDON, May 8.

The Samuel Indemnity Bill was introduced in the House of Commons to-day and formally read the first time.

The second reading will take place on June 2nd.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.

A telegram from Mukden states that the provincial authorities in Manchuria are protesting against the conclusion of the Five-Power Loan. The Governors of Kirin and Mukden have resigned.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The figures in the passing of the Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives were 281 against 139.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Mr. Bryan will to-day receive Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, who will present a Note, outlining the views of Japan with regard to the Californian Land Ownership Bill.

The Cabinet will immediately meet to consider the Note.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

LONDON, May 9.

The House of Commons has adjourned till the 27th instant.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 9.

The death is announced of Sir Coutts Lindsay.

[Sir Coutts Lindsay, 2nd Bart., who was born in 1824, was the eldest son of Lieut.-Genl. James Lindsay, and of the eldest daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter. He succeeded to the title of his maternal grandfather by special remainder in 1837. He married on 1864 Caroline Blanche Elizabeth, daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Fitz Roy, M.P., P.C., and she died last year, leaving him as heir. From 1846 to 1850, Sir Coutts Lindsay served as a captain in the Grenadier Guards.]

AMERICAN TARIFF.

POSITION IN THE SENATE.

VERY SMALL MAJORITY FOR THE BILL EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Tariff Bill has been introduced in the Senate. The Democratic majority there has hitherto been six, but two Louisiana Democrats will oppose the Bill, objecting to the new sugar schedule. It is anticipated that at the final vote in August, the Democrats will be successful in spite of the narrow margin.

Among small changes in the tariff are the placing of indigo on the free list, the reduction of the duty on vanilla beans from fifty to thirty cents, on castor beans from twenty to fifteen cents, and on castor oil from five to three cents a gallon.

NEW JAPANESE CRUISER.

LONDON, May 9.

The Japanese battle-cruiser "Kongo," built by Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Co. underwent her speed trial yesterday.

She was manned entirely by Japanese and attained a speed corresponding to that of the British battle-cruiser "Lion," though her displacement is a thousand tons greater.

THE BRAZILIAN LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The underwriters have been saddled with 94 per cent. of the Brazilian loan.

SECUNDERABAD FIRE.

PURCHASE OF FIRE APPLIANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 9.

As a consequence of the recent fire at the Secunderabad railway station, the Cantonment Committee have voted a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the purchase of a fire-engine and appliances, and it is understood the Railway Company are now making arrangements to equip the principal stations with fire appliances.

Numerous claims for loss of goods have been rejected by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, who say they are not liable but the contention of the local leaders is that they are liable by reason of negligence provide ordinary fire appliances at their principal stations and for permitting the storage of inflammable ropes on the verandahs of the Parcels' Offices.

A few local tradesmen are combining to launch a test case against the Railway Company in the local courts.

KARACHI OCTROI CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 9.

The long-standing Karachi Municipal octroi refund case, which has been under inquiry for more than six months, has lately been taken up with vigour by Mr. Stewart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, who was specially deputed to investigate the whole affair and to bring it to a head. He concluded his enquiries and challenged on Wednesday last two persons, named Chanchaldas and Kiratmal, under sections 420 and 116, I. P. Code, in the Court of Mr. Richardson, City Deputy Collector and 1st class Magistrate of Karachi.

The first accused is the munim of Rao Bahadur Seth Vishindas Nihalchand and the latter is a broker. The trial will begin to-morrow.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 9.

At a meeting of the educational committee of the Ulamas of Lucknow to consider the letter of the Government on Mohomedan education, a resolution was passed that the members of the committee particularly, and Moslems in general, heartily thank the Government for their circular letter.

THE LATE MAJOR CHRYSTIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 9.

A mass meeting of the Hindus of Bannu City was held in the Hindu Asram premises to mourn the death of Major Chrystie, of the 25th Cavalry, while pursuing the raiders who had kidnapped four Hindu lads of the village of Kallur in the Isa Khel Tehsil. It was resolved to provide the Hindu Asram with a photo of the late Major in order to perpetuate his memory.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Fairly large business was done to-day in coal shares, prices of which were well maintained. There was less doing in other stocks. There was continued dulness in the jute market, the old crop being quoted at 70/8 created little interest, but buyers of new crop below 66 are getting on, their ideas being 64/8 to 65. In the gunny market little business was put through but sellers are sticking to their prices.

SWEEPSTAKES.

INTERESTING CASE IN CALCUTTA.

ACTION TO RECOVER MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

A betting case of some importance and general public interest came up to-day in the form of an application for a new trial before a Full Bench of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, consisting of Dr. Thornhill, Chief Judge, and Mr. Panioty, Third Judge. In the original suit which was practically a test case, Pall Ram Agarwana brought a suit against Mr. Joe Lee, bookmaker and proprietor of the Sports Club, to recover a sum of Rs. 63, being the balance of money paid by the plaintiff to the Sports Club for the purchase of tickets in a sweepstake which was got up at the end of last year by Mr. Joe Lee on the Viceroy's Cup. It will be remembered that this sweepstake was stopped by the Government by an order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on December 19th last. Several thousands of tickets were sold before that date and when the sweep did not take place, purchasers applied for the refund of their money. Many were repaid, minus 26 per cent. which Mr. Joe Lee claimed he was entitled to retain by way of costs, expenses and commission. The plaintiff, in this suit asked for a refund in full but the defendant objected to repay on the ground *inter alia* that he was not bound to pay, as the contract was a wagering one and no action could lie under section 30 of the Contract Act.

Mr. Panioty, at the original hearing overruled the defendant's objections and gave the plaintiff a decree holding that the defendant was liable under the circumstances to refund the money.

To-day Mr Pugh (barrister-at-law), appeared before Mr. Thornhill and Mr. Panioty, and moved for a new trial. He said that though the amount in this particular suit was a trifling one there were very many others, who were in the same position as the plaintiff and upon the result of this suit depended very large sums. Counsel said he had very little to say as regards the lengthy judgment the Third Judge had delivered in this case but what he took exception to as was as regards the appropriation of the money as held in the case of Stackham vs. the Stock Exchange, and he dwelt upon the question of appropriation and notice of repudiation of contract by the plaintiff. Babu Narendra K. Chatterji, who represented the plaintiff, contended that there could not have been any appropriation as the "sweep" had been stopped by the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and no notice was required under the circumstances of this case.

The Full Court took time to consider their judgment.

A LOST EMERALD.

POLICE RECOVER STONE VALUED AT RS. 50,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Calcutta Police have traced a large emerald, valued at fifty thousand rupees, the property of a Madras zemindar. Two Madrasis are said to have stolen the emerald and sold it here to a Marwari jweller. Subsequently it was purchased by Rai Buddreedass Bahadur and Sons, who cut it into smaller pieces. The police report and the statements of the witnesses have been forwarded to Madras.

TWINZA OIL CO.

NEGOTIATION FOR PURCHASE FAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 9.

A syndicate was recently formed in London to negotiate the purchase of the Twinza Oil Company, Ltd. of Rangoon for Rs. 35 lakhs; it asked for an extension of time to the 30th of April to pay the purchase money, and paid the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as deposit. Further time is reported to have been given till May 5th on condition that a further sum of Rs. 50,000 should be paid. This has not been done, and it is stated that the syndicate has asked for the maintenance of the present position for a few days more, expressing the hope that in view of the improved outlook at home the financial stringency prevailing would by that time have largely disappeared. To this the directors of the Oil Company have not agreed, and it is now understood that the negotiations have practically ended. This means that the deposit of one and a half lakhs is forfeited.

JAGATSI ASRAM.

PETITION FOR FURTHER INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Some members of the Jagatsi Asram in Sylhet, have submitted a memorial to the Viceroy, praying for a commission of enquiry into the real character of the Asram. They take objection to the remarks made in the recent resolution issued by the Assam Government on the Asram, and deny its political connection.

Mr. B. K. Mullick will continue to act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court in place of Sir Richard Harington on furlough.

A STRANGE DISEASE

CURIOUS OUTBREAK IN BIHAR.

ONE HUNDRED FATAL CASES REPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May. 9.

A strange disease has broken out in villages within the jurisdiction of the Khajouli Thana in the district of Durbhanga. The symptoms are that portions of the body from the head to the waist turn black and the patient succumbs. Over one hundred cases are reported to have occurred and ended fatally.

The Civil Surgeon of Durbhanga is making enquiries.

BARRISTER'S ALLEGED CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Mr. Khelafat Hossein, Barrister-at-Law, practicing at Bhagalpore was put on his trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpore on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 500, deposited by his zemindari naib. After examining the prosecution witnesses, Mr. Hossein was committed to the Sessions. Hossein then filed a list of 110 witnesses, but the Magistrate refused to summon most of them. The Sessions Judge was moved, but he refused to interfere. Hossein to-day moved the High Court, and a rule was issued on the District Magistrate of Bhagalpore to show cause why the case should not be transferred to the High Court Sessions or some other sessions outside Bhagalpore.

INDIAN BOY SCOUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 9.

Captain Tod, Organizing Secretary and Commissioner, Bombay Boy Scouts, is at present in Secunderabad organizing on a proper basis the Hyderabad Boy Scouts. It is expected that 200 boys will be enrolled and a strong local council will be elected in June.

DEFENCE OF AKYAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 9.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon, K.C.I.E., Commanding Burma Division, returned to Rangoon this morning by the steamer "Hindu," which brought the Akyab mails. General Scallon was accompanied by his General Staff Officer, Col. H. B. Walker, D.S.O., his Aide-De-Camp, Captain W. R. Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles, and Captain D. D. H. Haig, R.E., Garrison Engineer, Rangoon Brigade. General Scallon spent four days in Akyab in connection with the defence scheme which has been under consideration for some time.

The General and his staff leave to-night for Moulmein and will return to Rangoon on Sunday.

NANGALBAND DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The ten men accused in the Nangalband political dacoity case were produced to-day before the Additional Magistrate of Barisal and again remanded. One of the accused, Prajani, is said to have made an incriminating statement which will probably result in further disclosures. Prajani is being specially guarded and kept separate.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May. 9.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Collin, Superintendent of Cooch Behar State, becomes Justice of the Peace within the same State.

Lieutenant Finnis, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta Division.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Heslop, Manager, New Beerbhum Coal Company, becomes a member of the Board of Examiners under the Indian Mines Act.

Dr. Former, Superintendent of Geological Survey, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. A. J. G. Creasswell is appointed a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Henderson resigned.

Mr. Vere, Superintendent of Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted six months, leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Letters patent on appointment of Reod Panon H.B. Durrant as Bishop of Lahore is gazetted.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants J.J. Astor and RL. Benson are appointed A.D.C.S. on the Governor-General's personal staff vice Lieutenant Nicolson and Major Fraser respectively.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dove-Wilson officiates as Engineer in Chief, O. and R. Railway vice Mr. Bennick on leave.

Mr. Hince, District Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from E. B. S. to N. W. Railway.

Sanctions have been given to the detailed survey by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the 5ft. 6in. gauge from Birnagar on Lalgola branch to Santipur and on to the Eastern Bank of Hooghly if necessary, a distance of about 10 miles and detailed survey of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extension Company for a line of railway on the 2ft 0inch gauge from Nuxalbari via Panighatta and Nan su by way of Balasum Valley to Mirik.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Election of Maharaja of Nashipur to Imperial Legislative Council is gazetted valid.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Secretary, Finance Department, is gazetted Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

UNREST IN TIBET.

CAUSES DECREASE IN TRADE.

MARKED FALL OF EXPORTS TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Political unrest in Tibet is responsible for the marked decrease in the export trade. During 1912-13 the export of wool was less by ten thousand maunds. The Tibetan Government levy an export tax of two rupees eight annas per maund of wool passing to India. It is reported that the tax collectors are now demanding half of the wool at a nominal price, and asking the traders to carry their wool to India free of charge. This is likely to affect seriously the trade between Tibet and India.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

ARREST OF TWO YOUTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Bengal C. I. D. have arrested two youths with two guns and some ammunition in a boat on the river at Khulna. It is stated that the Police had previous intimation of a dacoity, which was to be committed by a gang of which the two youths arrested are suspected to be members.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

UNIONIST PARTY AND THE INDIAN OFFER.

Sir Roper Lethbridge writes to the "Westminster Gazette":—Sir,—In the "Westminster Gazette," of a few days ago in your Editorial Note criticising the frank and cordial welcome given by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on behalf of the Unionist Party, to the Indian offer of Preferential Tariffs, you are guilty of directly misrepresenting—I am sure quite unintentionally—both the Indian offer and the Unionist policy you say. If and when we in this country depart from Free Trade, India cannot fairly be deprived of the right of Protection, and it will be no use to think that she will have to act subject to a schedule of English protected industries.

Well, but the system of Imperial Preference pre-supposes for India—as shown by Mr. Bonar Law at Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne—that she will have precisely the same "right of Protection" that the United Kingdom will have—that is, the right to protect her trade and industries as she thinks best against the dumping inroads of the protected and subsidised foreigner. We in the United Kingdom will possess no further "right of protection" than that—why should India wish to have more than we have? If there ever was any real doubt in the minds of Liberals as to whether England under a system of Preference would be entitled to protect herself against India or the Colonies, that doubt was set at rest for ever by Mr. Balfour's plain statement that Imperial Preference means Imperial "Free Trade"—and that, even in the case of Colonial and Indian wheat, Preference does not admit of a "Schedule of English Protected Industries" as against Canada or India. I admit that there seems to be quite a considerable number of ill-informed Liberals who are, or affect to be, unable to understand this very clear and simple proposition—but I utterly decline to include the "Westminster Gazette" in that number.

And the speech in which the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, K.C.I.E., moved the resolution in favour of a system of Preferential Tariffs with the United Kingdom and the Colonies," on March 17 last in the Governor-General's Legislative Council, makes this proposition perfectly clear from the Indian point of view. Sir Gangadhar is the leader of the unofficial Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council during the absence on the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and his speech was warmly supported by every single unofficial Indian member who spoke on that memorable occasion. It is now about twenty years since Sir Gangadhar won a great reputation for himself as a trained economist and a far-sighted politician, when—as the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis member for the Central Provinces in the Imperial Legislative Council—he took part in the discussions on the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill and since that time he has filled some of the most important offices in India.

In his speech, Sir Gangadhar put the case for India against the existing system of so-called Free Trade, and in favour of Imperial Preference, in a nutshell, in the following remarkable words:

In a word, we are not only not allowed by England, to protect ourselves against her—*that is intelligible, perhaps*—but we are not allowed by England to protect ourselves against foreign countries.

The italics are mine.

Sir Gangadhar and many other Indian members had already shown that the really dangerous rivals to the Indian manufacture of coarse cotton goods are not the fine cotton goods of Lancashire, but the coarser cotton of Japan, and other protected foreign countries. And as Lancashire and India between them produce more than 90 per cent of the cotton goods used in India, it is obvious that the remission of all taxation on these goods—however high may be the taxation on foreign goods—must result in the cheapening of the clothing of the Indian masses.

He proved by elaborate statistics that the pretence that foreign countries can possibly retaliate on India is a mere Cobdenite bogy. Having in mind the results of Mr. Gokhale's mission to South Africa, he declared that "a Customs union with the Colonies will gradually secure for us there a better and more dignified position than we now have."

And he summed up the advantages of Imperial Preference in words that leave no doubt as to the opinion of the unofficial members of the Imperial Legislative Council:

As for the results, there will be no inconvenience to the poorer consuming classes. The conveniences of life which we so largely import will be as easily accessible to all as now—more of them will come from countries with which we are so closely connected, that is all!

Looking at this gratifying conclusion of a very closely reasoned argument, I venture to ask you, Sir, frankly and very respectfully, Why on earth should British Liberals, of all people in the world, be so utterly unsympathetic to the wish of our Indian fellow-subjects to purchase their little luxuries, their "conveniences of life," from "countries which they are so closely connected" as the United Kingdom and the Colonies, for choice, rather than from the dumping Japanese and the Dutchmen of Java.

LIBEL ACTION BY LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Mr. Justice Darling on April 22 concluded the hearing of an action for libel by Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas against Mr. Arthur Ransome, the author of a book entitled "Oscar Wilde, a Critical Study," and "The Times" Book Club. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants and judgment was entered accordingly.

The reading of the manuscript of the unpublished portion of "De Profundis" was continued last Friday. After it had gone on for about 20 minutes Mr. Justice Darling observed that the plaintiff was absent. He directed him to be sent for and severely rebuked him for leaving the Court. The cross-examination of Lord Alfred Douglas was then resumed.

Mr. Caraphell.—Had your constant intimacy with Oscar Wilde been a source of grief to Mrs. Wilde?—On the contrary I was always on the best of terms with her, and I was always a welcome guest.

Another expression of Oscar Wilde's in this document is: "We always met in the mire,"—We generally talked about pictures and art. Wilde sat down and wrote that filthy letter, which is a pack of lies with some half truths which I am supposed to admit, in order to clear himself and injure me and my family.

He states also that he spent £5,000 on you?—Ridiculous. He never had £5,000.

I suggest that he was making large sums out of his plays at this time?—He may have been earning £3,000 or £4,000 a year

Did you in fact live on him?—Certainly not.

Did you ever say you did?—No.

Listen—In this letter to a friend you say, "It is a commonplace among friends, that everything should be in common. Oscar contributed everything I had nothing to contribute I remember the sweetness of asking Oscar for money; it was a sweet humiliation. Now I ask you whether you still deny that you lived on Oscar Wilde?—Yes, I may have borrowed money from him sometimes, and he would let me have £10 or £15, just as I should let him have it. I have paid it back fifty fold.

You stayed at the Savoy, in Brighton, and Monte Carlo. When you went with him to Monte Carlo, what money of your own had you?—I had £350 a year from my mother.

And you went to Monte Carlo and lived this kind of life on that?—I had large sums of money besides. I had many rich relations including my grandfather, Mr. Montagomery, who were always giving me money. I lived with my mother, so that £350 was clear pocket-money.

Then why was it a sweet humidity to ask Oscar Wilde for money?—I wrote that in a spirit of quixotic generosity.

At the end of the year 1897 did you know that, in order to make certain that Wilde should not take up his abode with you again his friends had made arrangement that his annuity was liable to forfeiture if he did so? Were you angry?—I was angry at his surrendering all his interests for £150 a year. The late Sir George Lewis went to him in prison—that is what Wilde told me.

Were you aware that the moment he rejoined you at Naples the solicitor decided that he had broken one of the convenants of the deed which secured his annuity, and thereby forfeited it?—I did not know at that time, but I have been told so since.

Is not the plain text of the "De Profundis" letter that you were the ruin of Wilde's life?—Yes

Did you not admit that to be true?—Through a sense of quixotic generosity I let it pass.

EVIDENCE FOR "THE TIMES" BOOK CLUB.

Evidence was called for "the Times" Book Club on Monday. Mr. Alfred Bates, the manager, stated that a committee went carefully through all books before they were issued. The book now in question was looked through, and he thought it dealt with Wilde's literary work, not with his trial or the incidents that led up to the trial. He saw nothing indecent, libellous, or improper in the passages quoted by counsel. The Book Club exercised a certain amount of discretion when asked for books by subscribers.

Mr. Herberts Stretch, the chief librarian of "The Times" Book Club, gave evidence as to the examination of books before their circulation, and stated that doubtful volumes were submitted to a member of the Bar

VERDICT AND JUDGMENT.

The speeches of counsel occupied part of Monday and Tuesday, and on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Justice Darling summed up.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and 55 minutes, returned to Court with the findings that the words complained of by the plaintiff constituted a libel, but they were true. With regard to "The Times" Book Club, they found that there had been no negligence in circulating the book.

On these findings judgment for the defendants was entered, with costs.

The defendant pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Muir in opening the case, said the first of the libels complained of was a telegram sent to Colonel Custance, dated February 13, imputing to him dishonourable conduct in connection with the marriage settlement of defendant's wife, Olive. The Second libel was a telegram sent to Colonel Custance on the following day. In this he also accused his father-in-law of dishonesty, and invited him to take proceedings.

Counsel read three postcards in which the defendant made still graver charges of dishonesty against Colonel Custance, calling him a scoundrel, a swindler, and a throughly dishonest man, and telling him he would continue to write such postcards to him at the Carlton and other clubs until he was compelled to prosecute and give defandant an opportunity of showing him up before the whole of England.

In 1902 defendant clandestinely married Colonel Custance's daughter, Olive, and there were no settlements, Colonel Custance settled £600 a year upon his daughter, but this was purely of a voluntary character and could in no way be utilized by Lord Alfred Douglas.

On the conclusion of counsel's speech, Colonel Custance gave evidence.

Mr. Hayes then addressed the jury for the defence, contending that civil proceedings were the appropriate remedy, and that the case ought never to have been brought into a criminal court.

The jury found the defendant "Guilty," and he was bound over in his own recognizances of £500 to keep the peace and to come up for judgment at any time if called upon. He was then discharged.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual Aathletic Sports of the boys of the Cathedral High School took place yesterday afternoon at the Marine Lines ground when a large number of people attended. A programme of interesting events was presented and these were keenly contested. James Hawthorne took four first prizes.

At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Savage distributed the prizes.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Derby Spring Meeting was begun on April 18. The Doveridge Handicap Plate was won by Mr. F. L. Davis's Cuthbert, Lord Durham's Brancepeth being second, and his Majesty's Dorando third. The Elvaston Castle Selling Plate was won by Mr. E. Cohen's Agentta, the Sudbury Plate by Mr. L. de Rothchsild's Duralium, and the Quarndon Three-Year-Old Handicap Plate by Mr. E. Dumas's Marcoussis. The meeting was concluded on the 19th. The Derbyshire Plate was won by Mr. G. D. Smith's Bonfire, the Chaddesden Plate by Mr. G. Renwick's Newminister II., the Osmaston Plate by Mr. A. B. Sadler's Arriet, and the Chatsworth Stakes by Mr. F. Cripps's Wisemac.

The Epsom Spring Meeting was begun on April 22. Mr. E. Wellesley's Annecy won the Great Metropolitan Stakes by two lengths from Mr. A Belmont's Golden Rock. Mr. W. R. Wyndham's Winthrope was third Mr. J. B. Joel's Golden Sun won the Great Surrey Handicap, Mr. Prentice's Dundrum the Prince of Wales's Handicap, Mr. G. Faber's Sylva the Westminster Plate, and Mr. F. Cripps's Wisemac the Nork Park Plate.

The meeting was concluded on April 23. Mr. G. Edwardes's Drinmore won the City and Suburban by a head from M. G.G. Kousnetzoff's Limon. Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lorenzow was third. The Copthorne Plate was won by Mr. W. R. Wyndham Matelot, the Tadwor h Plate by Mr. P. Broome's Neville Holt, the Hyde Park Plate by Mr. Bower Ismay's Elgon, and the Kingswood Plate by Mr. W. Dixon's Chatham II.

The household Brigade Meeting at Hawthorn Hill on April 19 was not exclusively confined to races immediately connected with the Brigade of Guards, there being an Open Handicap Hurdle Race, an Open Military Selling Steeple-chase, and a steeplechase for farmers' horses. The event of the day was the Household Brigade Hunters' Challenge Cup, three miles and a quarter, for the most part over natural hunting country. No fewer than twenty-two started, one more than last year, and it was taken by Mr. B. Beckwith Smith's Dublin V., Mr. G. Lambton's Suffolk, who had won the Coldstream Challenge Cup on the previous day being second. Capt. George Paynter's Jack Symons was not prevented by his 12 st, 12 lb. from winning the Household Brigade Handicap Steeplechase, Mr. Colwyn Philippa's Prester following him home. The Open Hurdle Race went to Capt. Jickling's Simonson, a son of the Derby winner Jeddah, now ten years old.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Newport beat Devonport Albion, at Newport on April 19, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (11 points) to 1 dropped goal and 2 tries (10 points). Cardiff beat Leicester, at Cardiff, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 2 goals (10 points). Swansea beat Bridgend, at Bridgend, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 6 tries (32 points) to 0. Aberavon beat Llanely, at Aberavon, by 2 goals and 1 dropped goal (14 points) to 0 Bedford and Northampton played a drawn game, at Bedford, the homeside having scored 1 penalty goal (3 points) to 1 try (3 points) by their opponents. Headingley beat Harrogate Old Boys in the final round of the Yorkshire Cup competition, at Ilkley, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (20 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Neath beat Gloucester, at Neath, by 1 goal 1 dropped goal, and 3 tries (18 points) to 0.

Llanelly beat Gloucester, at Llanelly, on April 21, by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Newport beat Tredegar, at Tredegar, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 goal (5 points) Pontypool beat Devonport Albion, at Pontypool. by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points.)

ASSOCIATION.

Aston Villa beat Sunderland in the final round of the Football Association Cup Competition at the Crystal Palace on April 19 by 1 goal to 0. The attendance was given, officially as 121 919.

South Bank beat Oxford City in the final round of the F. A. Amateur Cup Competition, at Bishop Auckland on April 19, by 1 goal to 0.

The New Crusaders beat Eastbourne in the Southern Amateur League, at Eastbourne on April 19, by 6 goals to 2.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on April 19 were as follows:—Sheffield Wednesday 3 goals, West Bromwich Albion 2, at Sheffield; Manchester United 3, Newcastle United 0, at Manchester; Blackburn Rovers 2, Manchester City 2, at Blackburn; Derby County 4, Bradford City 0, at Derby; Chelsea 3, Middlesbrough 0, at Middlesbrough; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Tottenham; Liverpool 5, Bolton Wanderers 0, at Liverpool; Notts County 2, Oldham Athletic 1, at Nottingham.

Aston Villa and Sunderland played a drawn game, at Birmingham on April 23, each side having scored 1 goal.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on April 19 were as follows:—Burnley 3 goals, Leicester Fosse 2, at Leicester; Stockport County 1, Preston North End 1, at Stockport; Leeds City 4, Birmingham 0, at Leeds; Barnsley 0, Clapton Orient 0, at Barnsley; Blackpool 2, Huddersfield Town 1, at Blackpool; Bradford 5, Glossop 0, at Bradford; Fulham 3, Lincoln City 1, at Fulham; Hull City 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, at Wolverhampton; Grimsby Town 3, Bristol City 0, at Grimsby; Bury 2, Notts Forest 0, at Bury.

Barnsley beat Burnley, at Burnley on April 23, by 1 goal to 0.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on April 19 were as follows:—Plymouth Argyle 4 goals; Gillingham 0, at Plymouth; Swindon; Town 1, West Ham United 1, at Swindon Millwall 4, Coventry City 0. at New Cross; Queen's Park Rangers 4, Merthyr Town 1, at Park Royal; Northampton 2, Crystal Palace 1, at Northampton; Portsmonth 2, Exeter City 1, at Portsmouth; Bristol Rovers 0, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Bristol; Norwich City 3, Southampton 0, at Norwich; Brentford 2, Watford 0, at Brentfrod; Stoke 4, Reading 0, at Stoke.

Crystal Palace beat Watford, at the Crystal Palace on April 23, by 2 goals to 1; Reading and West Ham United played a drawn game, at Reading, each side having scored 1 goal; Plymouth Argyle beat Queen's Park Rangers, at Plymouth, by 2 goals to 0.

LATE SIR GEORGE WHITE.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL STATUE.

The honarary secretaries of this movement announce that the subscriptions so far received by them in London, including donations from India, amount to about £2,700, but as considerably more than this sum is necessary for the erection of a memorial worthy of the late Field Marshal, the Committee will be glad to receive donations from those in India who admire this gallant soldier's character and achievements but who have not yet subscribed.

Messrs. King, King & Co. and Messrs. King Hamilton & Co., are acting as bankers for the Fund in this country, and subscriptions may either be forwarded to them or direct to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, at 5 Pall Mall East, London, S. W.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6*).

excellent impression in the market.' That in spite of the difficult conditions these highly successful salvage operations should have been performed at less than 5 per cent. is certainly very creditable to all concerned. In addition to the bouns orginally agreed to, £12,000, a sum of £1,000 was divided among the divers who actually recovered the bullion, and they deserved it. Of the general cargo a quite insignificant quantity was saved, but ivory worth about £4,000, was brought up.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Nearly six months have elapsed since Sir William Lee-Warner ceased to be Member of the Council of India and the vacancy thus created is still unfilled. It will be remembered that but for his untimely death, Sir John Lewis Jenkins would have succeeded Sir William Lee-Warner. People are wondering for whom Lord Crewe is waiting. *On dit* the failure of the resuscitated proposal to grant pensions to certain high officials in India, including presumably Presidency Governors, after five years' service, was partly due at all events to the recommendation that Judges should also be brought within the scheme. Perhaps the next thing will be a demand for an increase of the salaries of the holders of the five-year appointments alluded to.

A Cornish newspaper publishes the following:—"Mrs. Sara Maclean, of St. Petroc's, Fowey, has had a water-colour picture of an old street in Looe accepted by the Royal Academy. This lady's pictures of Fowey and neighbourhood are distinctly charming, and most characteristic of the place." Mrs. Maclean, who is the widow of the well-known former proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, is particularly good in scenery priuting and I do not wonder that she is appreciated by the critical Cornishmen.

With reference to the selection of Mr W. W. Hornell to be Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, Mr. Montagu is to be invited by Sir John Jardine to say by order of what authority this strange appointment was made and whether the Government of Bengal had reported that there was no official in the Indian Educational Department or in the Indian Civil Service qualified.

MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

AN AFTERNOON AT "LUCILE'S"

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 25.

An afternoon with "Lucile," a great afternoon, the afternoon of the Dress Parade, how can I describe it? Against a background of darkest green curtains, and amongst a glorious profusion of choice flowers, the Mannequins parade. To the soft strains of music, and amid the subdued murmur of voices, these wonderfully gowned girls stroll nonchalantly to and fro. Perfectly gowned and coiffured, and entirely composed, they display the fashions, so peculiar to "Lucile," to a crowded audience. The frocks are repeatedly changed, and every type and phase of dress is represented. One Mannequin wore a magnificent reception gown of vivid emerald, and navy chiffon embroidered with gold and silver bugles, and immense pearls. She wore in her well-dressed hair two very long, straight ostrich plumes, one navy, and one green, and on her arm carried a beautiful cloak of green and white brocade. Another wore a superb evening gown of the palest shell pink chiffon, absolutely devoid of trimming of any description, but marvellous is the queerness of its draping. There were several young girls in dainty frocks of delicate shades of mousseline-de-soie, and plain serge coat and skirts. A "vision" in black and white was obviously gowned for Ascot.

The sketch illustrates the "bayadere" sash which is now so popular, and the modified Medici collar. The "bayadere" sash is a decided feature this season, and very beautiful reminiscences of the pageants that interest women so greatly nowadays are provided by the materials of which these sashes are made. All the rich and luminous Eastern silks, the glowing tissues, and the fabrics interwoven with metals are used for the purpose, and as nothing seems to be too brilliant, the loveliest greens and most glowing crimsons flecked with gold are wound about the figure.

The Medici collar is revealed in many different manners, but lace, tulle, or chiffon are the most favoured, though on plain cotton frocks, it is sometimes seen in plain pleated laun.

THE East Indies Squadron, whose gunnery used to be the mock and derision of the fleet, has made splendid progress in the past two years, and with the addition of its new flagship which is armed with modern guns, a further improvement may be expected. For a squadron, which is largely composed of old cruisers and sloops, to take third place amongst the thirteen squadrons which fired the course is not a bad performance. The best shooting cruiser of the squadron was the "Highflyer," the late flagship.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

THE NEW TRANSFER TABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send you herewith a copy of a letter, which I lately addressed to the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Tramways.

I think it is sufficiently clear that I do not pretend to have made anything like an exhaustive criticism of the proposed publication.

From what we know of the numerous causes of complaint against the Traffic Management of the Bombay Tramways, perhaps after all this proposed publication is just about what we might have expected.—Yours, etc.,

J. G. E. METCALFE.

COPY.

12, Bank Street,
Bombay, 2nd May 1913.

The Traffic Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I now have to acknowledge the proof pamphlet of your New Transfer Tables, etc., with your letter of the 26th ultimo; in which you kindly say you will be glad to consider any suggestions I may have to make about them.

I regret to find that the pamphlet is not at all what would be expected from what you said at our interview of the 14th ultimo and therefore I fear my suggestions must be chiefly destructive rather than constructive.

As far as I can see, there is only one thing in favour of the pamphlet, which is, that on the plan are shown running times in minutes from point to point, and that this is reproduced in the Table of Tramway Routes by showing running times between various termini. In the Section Tables it is an ingenious idea to show "any car" as "X", the recognised representative of the unknown quantity. This, I think, is all that can be said in favour of the proposed publication.

The pamphlet may doubtless be indispensable to Tramway officials and their staff and may be intended to legalise some new regulations of doubtful benefit to passengers, but as a source of information to passengers it would be of only the smallest possible use.

To begin with the first page, I think the plan is considerably too small, only 6 inches by 2 inches. It should be large enough to show a few of the principal streets or parts of them.

The chief objection to the Table of Tramway Routes on page 2 is a very serious one, this being that the table gives no indication of any intended change in the present entirely inadequate and absurd method of indicating routes and destinations of cars; indeed, the table seems to show that there is no intention to change the present system, but rather that it is to be perpetuated, and this, though you told me at our interview, that it is intended to have large numbers on the cars, indicating their routes as is done in the properly-run tram services in Europe and Britain, and to have also boards with the routes painted on them which shall be lighted up at night, both figures and boards, to show in all directions. In view of your clearly stated intention regarding this, I can only suppose that the inclusion of the two last columns, showing the present disc system is an oversight. It is so obviously the duty of a tram service, such as the Bombay one, to properly show on the cars their routes and destinations, that it is incomprehensible that anyone should think of doing otherwise.

In the same table the routes do not seem to be given in sufficient detail, in most cases one or two more places or streets on the route should be shown.

Also in the same table there is the strange mistake of showing the routes (or so-called sections) backwards. It is the custom, the very natural custom, with railways and tramways to name the stations or stopping places from the chief terminus, or from the direction of the chief terminus, not towards it, and proceding from it is always known as travelling "down."

This being recognised, the stations are correctly shown on your tickets in the order of "from" the main terminus, that is to say, beginning at Grant's Buildings or Sassoon Dock; yet in your Table of Tramway Routes the sections are shown the opposite (the wrong) way, for example, "Parel to Sassoon Dock," "Tardeo to Grant's Buildings," etc. Strangely enough, the same mistake is made in the "Section Tables," there, cars travelling "from" Sassoon Dock or Grant's Buildings are shown as "up" cars, though the stations or stopping places are shown and unnumbered correctly from those places; the same mistake is of course made about cars travelling in the opposite direction, these being wrongly called "down" cars.

The suggested Rule No. 4 should certainly not be brought into force until the routes and destinations of cars are properly shown and conductors and inspectors are taught that one of their important duties is to give information to passengers. Under the present system, or want of system, very large numbers of passengers get into wrong cars, and cannot possibly help doing so, however intelligent they may be, and however much they may be accustomed to travelling by Bombay trams. In this connection it is well to draw notice to the fact that passengers are put to grave inconvenience by conductors and inspectors nearly always failing to give information whether spontaneously or when asked for. I am told that this is not the case in such places as Calcutta and Madras, where there are properly-run tram services.

The twenty-two pages, mostly of close figures, of the "Section Tables" intended to show passengers where they may change, can never be of any ordinary use to tram users; if it requires such an enormous volume of figures to give the information, passengers will certainly elect to continue without the information. I have only glanced through these tables, but even in doing so I have come across a number of doubtful things in them appreciably reducing the value of the tables if they have any such as the foot note on each page, "C Clare Road Line," What line is this? I do not find Clare Road on the plans, it is not on the tickets and it is not on the cars. I eventually find it in one place in the Table of Tramway Routes. Again what is the "Cruikshank Road Line" shown on every page? It is not to be found "anywhere," not even in the "Tramway Routes." How many people in Bombay know where Cruikshank Road is and what cars pass along it?

On page 6: What are "Museum Cars"? Are they cars going to or coming from the Museum? And on same the page, what is the meaning of the note about these cars; it is certainly not English, or certainly not English that I can understand. Proceeding beyond what station?

In these twenty-two pages I find "D" frequently reapeated. I look at the footnotes to find what it means, and I can find no explanation of "D" so I give it up. After a time I discover that a small "d" means "direct," a capital "D," all through the tables, and an explanatory small "d" all through the footnote explanations.

There is no apparent indication of the order in which the various journeys are shown in these tables, so to find any given journey I have to wander down the first column of each of the twenty two pages perhaps.

As I have had occasion to make a formal complaint about a Wari Bunder car not waiting for me to transfer to it, and your Managing Engineer then informed me that I am allowed to change either at Museum East or at Fort Market, therefore I look up the journey Sassoon Dock to Wari Bunder, and on page 26 I find I am allowed to change at Museum and at Crawford Market; if the Managing Engineer has written to me that I am allowed to change at Fort Market, why is this not shown in the table?

If a glance reveals such a number of doubtful points as I have mentioned, what would a close examination show?

Incidentally I would point out that there ought not to be two stopping places with such similar names as "Bori Bunder" and "Wari Bunder"; the similarity is continually causing misunderstandings and is quite unnecessary; in the days of the horse cars it used to be "Prince's Dock" an entirely suitable name, and it would be well to change back to it.

Also "Fort Market," in the same way, is an unfortunate name, as there is a "Crawford Market;" the name Fort Market ought to be changed as well.

"Grant Road" is an unsuitable name in view of the length of that road. The name of that terminus ought to be "Grant Road Station."

As regards the rule on page 28, that passengers must enter cars by the rear platform, and leave by the driver's, I have never known any attempt to be made by any of your staff to induce passengers to do this.

As regards the table of first and last cars, the so-called "figures in black" are not nearly black enough, the contrast between them and the others should be much greater to be of any appreciable service. This however is of no consequence to the public, because without instruction the table is most difficult to understand, and contains an enormous amount of detail of no use to the public and in any case the times of first and last cars are not as important as it is to know at what intervals cars run. While giving this information you could show times of first and last cars from termini which is all that is wanted. I know you are aware that the London General Omnibus Company's little time table gives the routes, numbers, intervals of running and first and last cars, because when I mentioned these points to you, you recognised that I had in my mind's eye this little time table, and you immediately produce one. I think the thing should be done the same way in Bombay instead of the ponderous and to a very great extent useless work you propose.

It should hardly be necessary for me to point out that one of the great conveniences of knowing at what intervals the various cars run is that, if a passenger misses a car, he is then in a position to judge whether to wait for the next car, or walk to his destination or take some other conveyance,

I return herewith the proof pamplet with thanks, It is my present intention to send a copy of this letter to the Municipal Commissioner for his consideration.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. G. E. METCALFE.

PARSI LADY NURSES.

DIVISION OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Encouraged by the success achieved by the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, it has been considered desirable to start a Nursing Division of Parsi ladies also. With this object in view, as a preliminary step, female classes in first aid and home nursing were organised on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School by Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki, where lectures on the subjects have been given every week by Drs. Hirabai A. Contractor and Jerbanoo E. Mistri, since May, 1912. From the very commencement, these classes became so very popular, that additional classes in First Aid had been started for the lady teachers and girls of Young Ladies' High School and Bai Bhicaiji Sorabji S. Bengali Girls' School. In these classes as many as 173 young ladies of the Parsi and Hindu Communities received instruction in first aid, and 112 qualified themselves in first aid. Home nursing classes were then started and as soon as the first batch of 34 ladies qualified themselves in the subject, the work of starting a Parsi Ladies Nursing Division was proceeded with. A preliminary meeting of successful candidates in first aid and home nursing was convened on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School on 5th January, 1913, when the aims and objects of the Division were explained to those present and rules and regulations were read out. Twenty-three ladies were enrolled in the Division, and they signed the Brigade register-sheets on the same day, after this, the appointments of Officer and Office-bearer were made Dr. Hirabai A. Contractor, L. M. and S., and Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki were unanimously elected as Lady Divisional Superintendent and Lady Divisional Secretary respectively. Miss Contractor has also been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Division. The Division was then named the Parsi Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The necessary papers were forwarded for sanction to the Head Quarters at St. Johns' Gate, London, by the District Superintendent, Mr. H. G. Clark, and they have now been returned duly sanctioned. The Lady Superintendent, Dr Contractor cordially, acknowledges the valuable help rendered by Mr. Dosabhai F. Panthaki, in organising the ambulance classes for ladies and in the formation of the Parsi Ladies' Nursing Division.

The Nursing Sisters of the Division made their first appearance in public on the 4th April, last on the occasion of the arrival in Bombay, of T. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon. They were posted with the detachments of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the Brigade at Apollo Bunder, the Prince of Wales Museum, and the Flora Fountain. They again turned out for duty on the following day on the occasion of the departure of T. E. Lord and Lady Sydenham from Bombay. On both these occasions two cases of fainting were treated, and the help of these Nursing Sisters was found to be useful.

The present strength of the Nursing Division is 37, which augurs well for the future.

The "Times of Ceylon" of 2nd instant writes:—On instructions from the Acting Master-Attendant steamer arriving in harbour to-day were berthed to face the north-east. This is an indication that the Master Attendant thinks the big burst will not be long in arriving.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Excelsior programmes get better and better as the weeks pass. Last week's bill was a strong one, but this week even more is promised. For Saturday and Sunday there are no fewer than six special items on the cinematograph list, and from Monday we are promised a greater attraction than any film could possibly be, in the appearance of Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Harry Quiningborough. To-night's programme ought to provide amusement even to the most fastidious, for it is strong in all departments. There is a dramatic film which is said to contain some thrilling incidents, including a startling "turn" in a music hall, and there is in the same category a representation of the well-known ballad, "Curfew must not ring to-night," which is sure to awake tender memories in the minds of young and old alike. Then, of special local interest, a film is to be shown to-night and to-morrow in which we are taken round the great Tata Iron Works at Sakchi, the greatest development of the swadeshi movement in India. There is, of course, Pathe'sGazette, and two funny films in which our old friends Max and Jim figure, so that it will be seen thgt the Excelsior give full measure and a good deal to spare.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The star film here this week is an episode of the American Civil War, entitled "The Honour of his family." It is a highly tragic story, showing how a stern father immolates his own son in order to save the family-name from disgrace. The plot is perhaps a trifle too pathetic, but it has its good points and will no doubt create much effect. Quite a different kind of picture is the one showing the eruption of Mount Etna, in which we have some remarkable views of the famous volcano in full blaze. These pictures, taken at an altitude of thousands of feet, are well worth seeing. The comics also are well selected and full of fun.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

The Melbournes, who have been causing no end of amusement with their dainty songs, quaint humour, and sketch, appear for one week more at the Tivoli. Their skit for this evening introduces different styles of amusement: a minstrel troupe drama and a music-hall, and features "Everybody's doing it." Miss Eileen Melbourne has a budget of new and dainty songs. Two newcomers make their debut before an Indian audience this evening, Ricard and Best, coming with a great reputation from South Africa. There is no doubt that they will soon play and sing themselves into public favour. They present a musical act. Ricard will probably be at his best with his Banjo playing, for which he holds the championship. In Miss Best we have a soubrette quite out of the ordinary, with a sweet and powerful voice. The picture programme has been well selected for this evening. The Star Film will be another of Pathe's coloured exclusives entitled "The Beautiful Tyrant," a Russian drama. Its exciting incidents are worked up in a marvellous manner, the finale showing a steam launch is seen passing over a mine in the harbour. There is a blinding flash and the launch and its occupants are blown to eternity. Another of Pathe's coloured films will be seen in "The Sturla Troupe of acrobats," who go through some extraordinary balancing feats. Two pictures will provide the comic portion of the programme:—Merry Pipes of Pan (Pathe colour) and 'A Fool and his money,' Pathe's Gazette completes an elaborate programme. An exclusive Topical will be shown. The English Cup Final (Football) at the Crystal Palace before 120,000 spectators. We are asked to state that the 10 o'clock performance will be at the Alcazar this evening.

THE ALCAZAR.

Two changes of programme have been given at the above hall during the week. This evening a complete change will be presented. Mdlle. Lygie, that clever exponent of Serpentine and Skirt Dances, is producing her greatest danceof all (provided the appliances are completed, (entitled "The Fire Dance with real fire. This should make a pretty picture with coloured lights focussed on the dancer. This is Mdlle. Lygie's last week in Bombay and those who have not seen this graceful artiste should do so without delay. Miss Marie Godwin enters the bill here She met with a great reception at the Cinema De Luxe and to-night she has several new numbers to give us. The pictures will include "The Fatal Portrait" in which a student of the Academy of Art sacrifices everything for art, losing his sweetheart and finally his own life "The Thief of Love" is an amusing comedy. A portrait also figures in this film But everything in this case comes off trumps. "The Island of Java" should be an excellent travel subject. Two comic pictures and Pathes Gazette complete the programme. An enormous double bill will be presented this evening at 10 o'clock. The artistes will be Ricard and Best (The Musical Marvels). The Melbournes (sketch artistes): Little Mona (Soubrette); Eileen Melbourne (Comedienne); Marie Godwin, Mdlle. Lygie and the Scotch Jew—Lew James (the enterprising manager) will appear at the double show only in "Oh what a game." With two or three pictures thrown in a bill like this should not be missed and we advise intending visitors to book their seats in advance.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th April, 1913.	Total from 1st to 18th April, 1913.	For week ending 18th April, 1912.	Total from 1st to 18th April, 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	32	61	35	71
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	3	61	23	70
Vessels transported	18	52	26	47
Vessels attended to	...	2	2	5
Vessels warped...	...	1	4	5

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

A Government chemist is leaving London for Ceylon immediately to take up research work primarily in connection with rubber.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,16,235 from the assignment of 3 lakhs for bridge works in 1912-13 towards the construction of a Bridge over the Netravan river at Panemangalore in the South Canara district.

The Botad Jasdan Section of the Kathiawar Railway has been inspected by the Government Seneour Inspector Mr. Russel and passed. The line will be opened for goods and passenger traffic by about the 15th inst up to Vichhia.

Orders have been issued for the return of the companies of Sappers and 48th Pioneers who have been engaged in Road making up the Lohit Valley. The continuance of the work is, impossible owing to early rains.

The Raja Bahadur, oldest son of the Maharaja of Orcha, Central India, in connection with his marriage with the daughter of the Raja of Jubal, one of the Simla Hill States, will proceed *via* Simla on May 14th to the State of Jubal, where he will arrive on the 15th. The Raja Bahadur returns to Simla on the 23rd and leaves again on the 25th.

At the request of the Burmese Ceylonese, and Indian Buddhists of Madras, the Corporation has set apart in the Mylapore Hindu burial ground a plot of ground measuring 100ft. by 10ft. for the use of the members of the community owing probably to the smallness of the site. The authorities insist that each corpse shall be accompanied by certificates from various people to the effect that it is that of a bona-fide Buddhist

Mr. W. Jarrett, assistant berthing master at Kidderpore Docks, was found dead in bed early on the 6th instant having apparently died during the night. It was only recently the deceased lost his wife, since when it is reported his mind had been depressed. He retired to rest for the night at half-past ten, and when his servant went into the room with his master's *chota hazri*, he found him dead,

The Rev. Joseph Culshaw who has for some years been editor of the "Indian Witness," Calcutta, and also for the past two or three years pastor of the Union Church, Darjeeling, has left India for furlough in England with Mrs Culshaw and their children, Mr. Culshaw has not had furlough since 1902 and felt the need of a change and rest. It is said that Miss Kate Blair succeeds Mr. Culshaw in the editorship, a post to which she is not new.

A small representative Committee will meet in Naini Tal early in June to consider the whole question of primary education in the United Provinces both for boys and girls. Mr. Piggott, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, will preside, and among the members will be Mr. Freemantle, Collector of Allahabad; Mr. Lupton, Collector of Moradabad; two educational officers, the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal, the Hon. Mr. Ganga Prasad Varma, and several other non-official members.

A correspondent writes:—To commemorate the visit of His Honour Sir James Meston, to Saharanpur on the 5th of March last, Lale Nemi Das Jaini, a leading Vakil here, has awarded a permanent scholarship of Rs. 3 a month for the poorest student in Anglo-Vidya Poacharak School, irrespective of caste or creed, and His Honour on the recommendation of the Collector of the District, has been pleased to permit his name to be associated with it. It will be called the Meston Scholarship. A some of Rs. 800 has been placed at the disposal of the School Committee to be invested for the purpose.

The so-called Ghazni outlaws, who attacked a detachment of the 72nd Punjabis in the Gumal a few days ago, belong to the Abdur Rahman section of the Mahsuds Some twenty families were outlawed eight or ten years ago and moved into the Ghazni district of Eastern Afghanistan. They forms raiding-parties at uncertain intervals and firing with them a few Afghan friends who are eager to become the possessors of modern rifles. Their last adventure was an unusually bold one as they ventured to attack troops on the march. It would be interesting to know if an ambuscade was laid on the road between Khajuri and Nili Kach, and the method of attack adopted.

Missionary work in Southern India as illustrated by the annual report just issued, of the American Madura Mission, is not without its experiences of petty local persecutions of which Hindu converts are the victims. A few instances of the kind are related in the course of the report. But in view of the facts that the Mission has reached the 78th year of its history that the community under its care has grown to the number of 23,657, that its church membership has increased to 7,590 and the number of its pupils to 12,310; and that the beneficent work of its large staff of missionaries and helpers is expanding and showing good results; we cannot but conclude that the spirit of persecution is outweighed by toleranes amongst the people of the South.

GUJARATI THEATRICAL COMPANY.

The Gujarati Theatrical Company celebrated their silver jubilee at the Gaiety Theatre, yesterday morning. Dr. Trelskekar and Mr. Nagindas, solicitor, congratulated Mr. Chotalal and Mr. Maganlal Mulchand, proprietors of the company and the Gaiety Theatre. An address was presented to Mr. Maganlal by the actors of the company, which they said was the premier Gujarati theatrical company in Bombay and that the proprietors had well catered for the Bombay public during the last 25 years by staging best of dramas, historical and social, which were largely appreciated by the Bombay theatre-going public.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 21, Mr. MacCaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the values of the total exports from India to each of the principal countries of the world, and the values of the total imports into India from the same places for each of the Indian financial years 1890-91,1900-1901 1910-11, and 1911-12.

Mr. Montagu: The return has been prepared, and will be presented if the hon. member will move for it in the ordinary manner.

COTTON.

Mr. Leach asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the number of bales of cotton grown in India in the years 1907-1908, 1909-10, and 1911-12 respectively, and the number of bales exported, in each of these years, to countries other than the United Kingdom.

Mr. Montagu: The estimated yield in bales of the Indian cotton crop for the years mentioned was as follows:—1907-1908, 3,122,000; 1909-10, 4,718,000; 1911-12, 3,288,000. The exports to countries other than the United Kingdom were:—1907-1908, 2,274,575; 1909-10, 2,366,102; 1911-12, 1,934,943.

POLICE PENSIONS.

On Tuesday, April 22, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has yet decided to grant to the Indian police a pension after twenty-five years' service.

Mr. Montagu:—I would refer the hon. member to the reply given to the hon. member for East Leicestershire on Feb. 7.

TRAIN-DERAILING.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding attempts to derail trains in India during the current month.

Mr. Montagu: On April 2, 3, and 6 successive attempts were made unsuccessfully near Berhampore to derail trains on Bengal Nagpore Railway by putting boulders on the line. On April 10 a Goods train on the East India Railway was derailed near Kurja by the removal of a rail, no one was injured. On the 14th a mail train ran into boulders on the Eastern Bengal Railway. No evidence has been obtained as to the identity or motives of the guilty persons. Such attempts, I am informed, are often attributable to quarrels in which gangmen are concerned.

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. Newman asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the sites for the new Government offices at Delhi were acquired from their late owners by purchase after negotiation, or on any compulsory terms; whether, owing to the action of a ring of speculators, the Indian Government have been forced to purchase the necessary land at a large figure; and whether he will lay upon the table the total acreage bought by the Government and the price paid for it, and the names of the person from whom it was acquired.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware that the facts are as stated in the question. For the permanent Government offices in the new capital land will be compulsorily acquired on terms which ensure a fair price. For temporary offices very little land has been bought outright, and the Government expect to recover the cost by resale.

Mr. Newman: What about the land for town-planning?

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS AND APPRENTICES.

Sir J.D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government has been asked to rule that all Government contractors and engineers must take a number of Indian students into their employment as apprentices without payment of premium; and, if so, whether the Government proposes to accede to demands of this description.

Mr. Montagu: A suggestion to this effect has been made in a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by Indian student of engineering in this country. The memorial is under consideration. The committee appointed last year with Sir Theodore Morison as chairman to inquire as to the training of Indian technical students considered the matter, and their views are expressed in the report which will shortly be published.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Lord Sanderson's Commission recently reported that Indian indentured immigrants into British Colonies were well treated, well found, and well satisfied with the conditions under which they lived and laboured, while their labours were beneficial to the Colonies into which they immigrated; and, if so, for what reason and at what cost to the Indian taxpayer a new inquiry is being conducted by Messrs. M'Neill and Chiman Lal.

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member will refer to the report of the committee he will find that it definitely recomended a system of periodical visits of Indian officers to the colonies which import Indian labour. The committee found that such inquiries and reports benefited the colonies and emigrants.

It is not yet possible to estimate the exact cost of the inquiry by Mr. M'Neill and Chimman Lal, but the Secretary of State is satisfied that the expenditure involved by acting on the Sanderson Committee's recommendation in this matter will be fully justified.

DEATHS ON BOARD A B.I. STEAMER.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to the fact that the British India Steamer Gregory Apcar arrived at Singapore on Feb. 25 last with 563 passengers, chiefly Chinese, soldiers and their wives returning from Tibet to China; whether he is aware that before reaching Singapore eleven passengers died and were buried at sea and that other deaths subsequently took place while the Steamer was at Singapore, as many as twelve deaths having taken place in one day; whether the deaths before the steamer reached Singapore were attributed to heat stroke? whether he can now say what was the cause of the deaths; whether he can say what provision for medical attendance was made on board this steamer; and what qualification was possessed by the medical attendant.

Mr. Montagu: I have made telegraphic inquiry about the matter, but pending the return of the vessel to Calcutta about April 30, when full inquiry will be made, I am unable to give any further information than that a medical attendant was on board, and that his qualifications, said to be those of a military assistant surgeon, were accepted by the health officer at the port of Calcutta.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will say when the present scheme for a revision of the criminal code was submitted by the Government of India to the local councils, whether all the replies from those councils have yet been received; and whether the scheme contains any proposal for the stopping of the practice of torture by the police by providing that confessions shall not be admissible in evidence unless made in open court before the judge trying the case.

Mr. Montagu: A comprehensive amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code has been under consideration for some years. In July 1911 the Government of India addressed the local Governments—not the local councils—on the subject of recording confessions, and they hope to submit their recommendations to the Secretary of State before long. I would remind my hon. friend that efforts have been made in many ways to stop maltreatment by police, and that this object could not be secured merely by the amendment of the law which he suggests, since that would have no effect on attempts to obtain clues by undue pressure on persons supposed to have knowledge as to crimes, or on the regrettable practice of torture to procure evidence, or on a tendency to torture in order to make the prisoner promise to confess in open court. Nevertheless I am confident that any suggestion which will help in putting an end to or even decreasing the number of these cases will be considered, and is being considered most carefully, for the fact that they are rare and becoming rarer does not make them less horrible.

POLICE TORTURE IN INDIA.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state the number of cases in the last six years in which police officers in India have been found guilty of torturing and ill-treating persons in their charge with a view to extorting a confession of crime; and in how many of these cases the victims have died as a result of the torture.

Mr. Montagu: I gave the House a little more than a year ago the result of an elaborate statistical inquiry covering the six years previous. If my hon. friend wishes it I will ask the Government of India if they can supply information up to date. But these inquiries are very onerous; it is difficult to get useful information of very recent cases, because appeals may be pending, and I would prefer to wait until a comparable period had elapsed.

THE SHOOTING OF CAPT. ECKFORD.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has any official information from the Persian Government to the effect that the troops have inflicted adequate punishment on the tribesmen responsible for the shooting of Capt. Exkford.

Sir Edward Grey: The answer is in the negative.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL.

On Wednesday, April 23, Sir James Yoxall asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the memorandum made by Lord Morley regarding future appointments to the office of Director of Public Instruction in Bengal; and if the appointments to that office recently made fulfils the conditions laid down in Lord Morley's memorandum.

Mr. Montagu: My hon. friend presumably refers to a resolution published by the Government of India in 1906 on the receipt of a despatch from Lord Morley. The procedure there laid down has been exactly followed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Col. Yate asked the Secretary to the Admiralty: If he will state what are the other departments concerned in the question of the distribution of the prize money earned by the officers and men serving in his Majesty's ships in the operations for the prevention of gun-running in the Persian Gulf during the last few years and when the correspondence is likely to be completed.

Dr. Macnamara: The other departments concerned are the Treasury and India Office. It hoped that a settlement of the amount of prize money to be given will be arrived at shortly.

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

NEW SERIES OF ARTICLES.

In our Literary Supplement next Saturday will appear the first of a new series of articles, entitled the Seven Ages of Woman. For the present series we claim that they are far away from the beaten track, for they strike a live, dominant note and will be enjoyed by all readers irrespective of either age or gender. Didactics and controversy find no place in this service, the prevalent tone of which is sympathy, based on the keen observation of clever women. Fathers, Mothers, old folk and lovers; all will be interested in these word-pictures of human nature.

The first of the series deals with childhood and is from the pen of Miss Katherine Tynan. When Miss Tynan puts her pen to paper the result is always delightful. The present sketch is of her best and "the woman in the child" is portrayed in a manner as entertaining as it is clever. The "Flapper" age is dealt with by William le Queux, Holbrook Jackson, A. P. Graves, Keble Howard, Sir George Douglas. Let one take the average vivacious schoolgirl of 15 or thereabouts and ask oneself if there is anything like her in the whole world. The answer is surely negative! The above witty symposium gives us the observations of men whose hobby is the study of life. The engaged girl is written of by Miss Florence Bohun. This is a very human study of what is perhaps the happiest of Woman's ages. Miss Bohun views the engaged girl from all points—even from that of her brothers who regard her as "someone who has done something at last!" The Bride is described by Mrs. McKirdy (Olive Christian Malvery). Happy wedded life makes the theme of Mrs. McKirdy's article and her goodnatured remarks will be enjoyed by many others besides young couples. The age of motherhood is by Ellen Terry. Ellen Terry, whose own daughter is so well known writes thoughtfully on woman's position as a mother. She deals with many little things that count in the moulding of a young mind and her chatty method of treatment makes very pleasant reading. Mrs. Humphrey (Madge) writes of middle age. Middle age is so often looked upon as commonplace that it is a pleasure to view it through Mrs. Humphrey's eyes. She shows how ennui can be avoided and how one may turn middle age into a happy age indeed.

Of the elderly age. Miss Wordsworth (grand-niece of the poet; author of "Glimpses of the past") writes. It is hard to imagine anything more charming than a dignified and happy old age. Miss Wordsworth shows us this, and her sketch is one of the best of the series.

THE LATE SIR E. T. CANDY.

FUNERAL AT GREAT SHELFORD.

The Cambridge "Chronicle" of April 23 says:—We regret to record the death of Sir Edward Townshend Candy, which occured at his residence, "Whitefield," Great Shelford, on Sunday night. The illness to which he succumbed was of comparatively short duration, and the news of Sir Edward's death came as a painful surprise to his numerous friends in Cambridge and Shelford. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters, to whom much sympathy has been expressed in their sad bereavement.

Sir Edward was the second son of Major Thomas Candy, Companion of the Order of the Star of India, and was born on April 15th, 1845. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1865. He served as Assistant Collector, Assistant Judge, and District and Session's Judge in many parts of the Presidency. From 1873 to 1882 he was Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, and from 1883 to 1886-7 he officiated as Judicial Commissioner in Sind. From 1897 to 1902 he was Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and from 1889 to 1903 he was Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature. In 1903 he retired from the Indian Civil Service, and was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India, and in the following year he was created a Knight.

In 1874 he was married to Constance Mary, a daughter of Mr. C. M. Harrison, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and there are four children of the marriage. On retirement from the Indian Civil Service he took up residence at Great Shelford and was connected with Caius College. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on Sir Edward about nine years ago. He has been reader in Indian Law for 5 1-2 years, and for a time he was teacher of Marathi.

THE FUNERAL.

The first portion of the Burial Service was read over the body of Sir Edward Townshend Candy in the little Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Great Selford on Thursday afternoon, and subsequently the body was removed to Golder's Green Crematorium for cremation. The service was timed for 2-15 p.m., and about that hour the coffin and the mourners were met at the Church entrance by the robed clergy, the Rev. W. B. Nettleship (vicar) and the Rev. E. W. Harradine (a son-in-law of the late Sir Edward). The long journey from Whitefield to the Church was made by motor car, and the coffin was conveyed in a motor hearse.

The mourners were:—Lady Candy (the widow), Miss Candy (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Lionel E. Candy (son and daughter, in-law), Mr. Kenneth E. Candy (son), Mrs. Harradine (daughter)). Col. Candy (brother), Mrs. Wace (sister), Mr. T. C. Weatherhead (nephew) and Sir Swinton Jacob (cousin), Nurse Harding, and the servants at Whitefield. Among those present were Sir Evan James, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles Olivant, K.C.S.I., Col. Hunter, C. S. I., Dr. John Pollen, C. S. I., the Master of Caius, Mr. J. D. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. H. A. Roberts (Secretary to the Indian Civil Board), Dr. Armstead, the Rev. J. H. Jaques, Mr. T.C. Lewis, Mr. L.A. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. Doderet, Sir J. J. Briscoe, Mr. H. Batey, C. S. I., Mrs. A. T. Grain, Sir Stevening Edgerley, Mr. W. L. Mollison (Clare), Miss Walton (Manor House), Mr. E. C. Colchester, Mr. and Mrs. Sills, Mr. V. V. Chandavarllar, Mr. V. G. Rao, Mr. B. R. Ran, Mr. I. J. Sorabji, Mr. P.D. Khare, Miss Meeking (Home of Mercy), the Rev. A. and Mrs. Conybeare, Mr. H. P. Hargreaves, Mr. Geo. Jacob, Dr. Gaskell, Mr. Chaston, and others.

The service was conducted by the Vicar, and the prayers were intoned by the Rev. E. W. Harradine. The only hymn sung was "O happy band of pilgrims." As the coffin was borne from the Church the organist (The Rev. H. Jeeves) played "O Rest in the Lord." The breastplate of the coffin was inscribed:—

Sir Edward Townshend Candy,
Died. 13th April, 1913.
Aged 67 years.

Flowers were sent by Lady Candy, Miss Candy the Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Harradine, Mr. Kenneth Candy, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Candy, Col. and Mrs. Candy, Miss H. M. Harrison, the Rev. C. Bruce Harrison, Mrs. Simpson, Miss C. H. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Woollcombe-Boyce Miss Woollcombe-Boyce, and Mr. K. Woollcombe-Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Harrison, Miss I. M. Harrison, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Jaques, Dr. and Mrs. Myris, Mr. and Mrs. Mollison, Miss Leighton, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, the Cambridge Home of Mercy, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Breul, Professor and Mrs. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Forest, Mrs. Mirfield, Mrs. Abercombie, the Misses Abercombie, Mr. and Mrs. Tossetti, Mrs Blanch, Sir Steyning Edgerley, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Doderet, Dr. and Mrs. Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Sills, Mr. and Mrs. Wardale, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Jopp, Mrs. Vittel Chandavarkar, General and Mrs. Cuningham Sir W. and Lady Lee Warner, Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Bird-Foster, Dr. and Mrs. Ackerley, Col. and Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Beirlie, Mrs. Grain, Mrs. Fickling, Mrs. Davenant, Mrs. Vidal, Miss Constance Jones and Mrs. Oscar Barrow.

"THE GATEWAY OF INDIA."

The Builder dated 18th April, says:—"It is proposed to commemorate the landing of King George in India by the erection of a gateway, which is to be called 'the Gateway of India' of which structure Lord Sydenham, the Governor of Bombay, laid the foundation-stone last March. The gateway is described as being intended to be built in "shining white marble" and its architecture as 'mixed Hindu and Moslem.' From an illustration in the 'Sphere' it reminds us more of some of the architectural efforts we see carried out in cement in the earlier Victorian suburbs of London, and might well be an amateur's chief d'oeuvre; indeed, unless the illustration we have seen is libellous, we feel it would be infinitely better for the reputation of our race that it should never be built. Marriage has been termed the 'picturesque gateway' leading to a commonplace estate; the 'gateway to India' may be described as a 'commonplace gateway to a great Empire.' The latter is an achievement of our race which one would imagine would inspire the designer with ideas, if anything could do so. Even the "mixture of style" feelingly alluded to has failed to produce any effervescense in the designer's imagination"

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The tins will be packed in the ordinary cases of milk despatched to Bombay and Madras. Neither the tins nor the cases will bear the slightest indication of the valuable prizes contained in them. So everyone has an equal chance of securing one or more of the rewards.

The fortunate finder of each voucher will be required to use his or her best endeavours during one week to promote the sales of Milkmaid Milk, and before the Rs. 100 are paid the finder will be required to satisfy the Company that he or she has complied with this condition.

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EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
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ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty April 21.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Chaplains in his Majesty's Fleet:—The Rev A J E. Swiney (March 25), the Rev, W Fenn (March 26).

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following Probationary Sub-Lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieut .—R H M Jones (Sept 11, 1912) ; W de B Thomas (Oct 1, 1912).

War Office April 22.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Major BF Pell DSO Queen's (R W Surrey Regt) a General Staff Officer at the War Office is advanced from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, vice Brevet Lieut Col T R C Hudson, R A (April 13).

Capt H A Ramsay R A from a Staff Capt te be General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Major B T Pell, D S O (April 13).

Capt G T C Dwyer R A to be a Staff Captain for Artillery, and to be seconded, vice Capt. H A Ramsay (April 13).

Establishments.

Schools of Musketry—Capt. A M Munby, Dorset Regt, to be an Assistant Instructor, and to be seconded vice Capt C H Marsden, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks Regt) (April 28).

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Sec Lieut (on probation) Lord Charles M Hope resigns his commission (April 23).

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Capt B C D Nash-Wortham, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales' Own (Yorks Regt) to be Capt (April 23).

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars—S c Lieut E G Davidson to be Lieut (Feb 17).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Qrmr. and Hon Capt W Coley is placed on retired pay (April 21)

First-Class Master Gunner T W Kerrison to be Qrmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut (April 23).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The promotion of the following Majors to the rank of Lieu -Col is antedated, as follows :—F K Fair, vice Brevet Col R U H Buckland, aide-de-camp promoted (April 10; H A D Fraser, vice C S Rose, placed on the Half-pay List (April 16); Major C B Collins to be Lieut-Col, vice E F Taylor, placed on the Half-pay List (April 19).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Sec Lieut C G S Gould, R A, to be a Flying Officer, and to be seconded (April 3).

Foot Guards.

Goldstream Guards—Capt G E Vaughan, is seconded for service on the staff (March 20) The following Superny. Capts. to be restored to the establishments:—A G Tritton (March 10) ; A G E Egerton (April 12).

Infantry.

King's Own (R Lancaster Regt)—Major F S B Johnson retires on retired pay (April 23); Capt R N Dobson to be Major (April 23); Superny. Capt F G Theobald is restored to the establisment (April 23.)

R Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Sec Lieut H M Legge to be Lieut (Jan 16).

Prince Albert's (Somerset L I)—Sec Lieut R G Bayliss resigns his commission (April 23.)

King's Own (Yorks L I)—Lieut G H C Palmer is second for service under the Colonial Office (April 9)

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wilts Regt)—Superny Capt E L W Henslow is restored to the establishment (April 15).

Gordon Highlanders—Capt D'A D Alexander resigns his commission (April 23)

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Major P R Wood to be Lieut-Col vice T E O'Leary, appointed to the Staff in India. (March 14); Capt H B Holmes to be Major (March 14).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—The following Superny Capts are restored to the establishment:—G E W Lane (April 1); the Hon F R D Prittie (April 9).

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut-Col H A Anley, Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, 1st Class, with the rank of Col and to retain his appointment on the Staff, vice Col R T H Law, seconded (April 1).

Lieut-Col T W Hale, Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, to be an Ordnance Officer, 1st Class, with the rank of Colonel, vice Col. H. H A Anley, seconded (April 1).

The following Conductors from the Army Ordnance Corps to be Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieut:—A Reynolds, A E Cooper (April 23).

Army Schools

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Capt G H Atkinson is placed on retired pay (April 23).

Memoranda.

Col (tempy Brig-Gen) F W B Landon C. B., Director of Transport and Movements at the War Office, to be Major Gen., vice C A Hadfield (April 1).

Col J H E Reid, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (April 20).

Admiralty, 22nd April.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870.—Lieutenant Charles Wilfrid Lindley Meynell has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 21st April.

Admiralty, 23rd April

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve have been appointed Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet, under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 7th March.—William Goodenough Halliley Edmond Cocanon Holmes. Dated 1st April.

Engineer Lieutenant Edgar Charles Smith has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 20th April.

Gunner Arthur John Cooper has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Fleet Surgeon Anthony Kidd has been placed on the retired list at his own request. Dated 22nd April.

Admiralty, 24th April.

Sub Lieutenant Guy Minian Whitelock Boyes, Royal Naval Reserve, has been appointed a Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 7th March, 1913. Dated 1st April.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major Richard John Waldron is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 24th April. Superintending Clerk Albert Gibson to be Quartermaster, with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Waldron, retired. Dated 24th April.

Admiralty, 25th April.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 3rd May, 1858—Chief Officer of Coastguard Lott Connell has this day been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned.

War Office, 25th April.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Captain John Cawley, 20th Hussars, from a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major P D Fitz Geral , D S O, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. Dated 16th April.

Lieutenant Henry C L Howard, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, and to be seconded vice Captain J S Cawley, 20th Hussars Dated 16th April.

Captain Julian Y H Ridout, Royal Artillery, to be a Captain Instructor in Gunnery, and to be seconded. Dated 8th April

Establishments.

Schools of Musketry, Captain Nigel K Charteris, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), to be an Instructor on augmentation and to be seconded. Dated 18th April

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Lieutenant Perceval H. Compton to be Adjutant, vice M. N. Kennard. Dated 23rd April

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Captain Michael E. Lindsay is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force Dated 9th April

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Second Lieutenant David R Cross to be Lieutenant Dated 6th April

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned Captains are seconded

Brevet Major Colin N Buchanan-Dunlop, for service with the English army Dated 7th March

Charles E. Vickery, D.S.O., for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 8th March.

Murray Muirhead, whilst studying the Russian language. Dated 22nd March.

Horace A. W. Webber, for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 14th April.

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—Arthur W. Bartholomew. Dated 1st April. John L Mowbray. Dated 4th April. Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles B. Rich is restored to the establishment. Dated 11th April.

The undermentioned officers to be adjutants :—Lieutenant Cecil J, F. Leech, vice Captain A. W. Bartholomew. Dated 1st April, Captain Frederick Brousson, vice H. A. W. Webber. Dated 11th April.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick T. Cole, Indian Ordnance Department, retires on an Indian pension. Dated 25th April.

Supernumerary Major Cecil De Saussmarez, D.S.O., is restored to the establishment. Dated 17th April.

Captain Walter S Beamish is second for service with the Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 4th April.

Supernumerary Captain Clifford H. Newcombe is restored to the establishment, Date 13th April.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded :—Royden I. H Kinloch, for service with the Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 4th April.

George F. C. White, for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 9th April, Boriase Edwards, for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 16th April, Captain Henry M. Kemble to be an Adjutant, vice S. O. Boyd, promoted. Dated 8th April.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Supernumerary Lieutenant Thomas E R. Symons is restored to the establishment. Dated 4th April.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant Ernest C. Hill-Whitson to be Captain. Dated 18th April.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Hugh Levin to be Captain. Dated 23rd April.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain George V. d'A Innes, from Indian Army, to be Captain, vice D S George, who exchanges Dated 26th April.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Robert R. White is restored to the establishment Dated 9th April.

The East Surrey Regiment, Second Lieutenant Roderick Belli-Bivar to be Lieutenant Dated 9th April.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Second Lieutenant William E. Pollard-Urquhart to be Lieutenant Dated 15th February.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain Albion E. Andrews is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 12th April.

Supernumerary Captain Basil S. Parker is restored to the establishment. Dated 12th April.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Charles W Evans to be Lieutenant Dated 9th April.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Major Thomas H M Green, D S O, is placed on the half-pay list, under the provisions of Article 90, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. 1909 Dated 24th April.

Captain J F Taylor to be Major Dated 24th April.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant Edward de W H Bradley to be Lieutenant Dated 9th April.

The Manchester Regiment, Captain Richard A B Chute retires on retired pay Dated 26th April.

Supernumerary Captain Clinton D Irwin is restored to the establishment Dated 26th April.

Second Lieutenant Evan A R Nepean resigns his commission Dated 26th April.

The Army Service Corps.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Samuel H. Evans is placed on retired pay. Dated 26th April.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Daniel L. Harding to be Major. Dated 26th April.

Memoranda.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) John E. Dickie, C. B. is placed on the retired list with an Indian pension and is granted the honorary rank of Major-General Dated 29th April.

Colonel Anthony J Abdy, C. A. half-pay list, is placed on retired pay. Dated 26th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold H Rich, from the Royal Artillery, to be Colonel. Dated 4th December.

General Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 26th April.

Charles Alvarez Vaughan, late Cadet Corporal Harrow School Contingent, Officers Training Corps.

Wilfrid Stephen Mansfield, late Cadet, Perse School Contingent, Officers Training Corps.

Infantry.

Captain John O Johnson resigns his commission. Dated 23th April. Geoffrey Holland Thornhill, late Cadet, University of London Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 26th April.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, April 25.

This is the birthday of Mr. Marconi, who was born at Bologna thirty-eight years ago. His mother came of the Jameson family of Dublin; his father was a member of a famous Italian family. On March 25, 1899, Marconi's theories on wireless telegraphy became practical fact by the establisment of communication between England and France. Two years later he was able to send signals across the Atlantic.

The Staffordshire town of Leek, which has just been honoured with a Royal visit possesses on its outskirts a somewhat singular residence known by the name of "Spite Hall" which is said to have been erected a few yards in front of another dwelling with the express object of spoiling the beautiful view across Rudyard Lake. The story goes that some forty years ago the respective owners had a quarrel, which resulted in the erection of the obnoxious edifice. Not to be outdone, however, the owner of the original house caused a stone figure, with tongue protruding, to be placed in his garden facing "Spite Hall," and the relic remains to this day.

It is recorded that when the late Mr. Saxby, the inventor of interlocking signals, had explained his system to the late King Edward, his Majesty said, "You have done more than any man living in the reign of Queen Victoria to save human life." As a contrast, one may recall Lord Salisbury's remark to Sir Hiram Maxim, after seeing the Maxim gun:—"You have done more than any man living to prevent people from dying of old age."

Colonel Sir Fric Swayne, the Governor of Honduras, who has just retired from the Colonial Service—he is only fifty this year—will be best remembered by the public for his services in Somaliland, where he conducted, in 1900-1902, two arduous campaigns against the "Mad" Mullah. His force was ambuscaded by the Somalis at Erigo in October of the last named year. Swayne successfully extricated his force from a critical position, leading two charges against the enemy in person, and inflicted such loss on the Mullah that that elusive warrior was fain to rest for a twelvemonth. At the time Sir Eric Swayne was often confounded with his elder brother, Major H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., who was the first European to make systematic exploration of the interior of Somaliland. Between 1885 and 1897 Major Swayne made no fewer than seventeen visits to Somaliland, making surveys of the country. It was Sir Eric's unpleasant duty, as Commissioner of the Protectorate to arrange for the evacuation of the interior by the British when that policy was decided upon by the Home Government.

British Honduras is in some respects the most backward of our colonies. Although it covers an area of over 7,000 miles, it possesses no railways, and even the cart roads are only passably good. The English are but a tiny percentage of the population, and Mr. Nevin Winter, an American writer, describes the colony as "the negroes' paradise, for they have absolute social and political equality." Yet, he adds "the Englishman always carries his atmosphere with him. Although there are not more than two or three hundred Englishmen at Belize, you will see all the characteristics of that race in their native land. The black native police wore the familiar striped cuff of the London bobby and the colonial bishop gaiters and an apron It was quite in keeping, also, that the advertisements on the boardings should announce, and give equal prominence to, a Sunday school treat and a boxing match, and that officers of a man-of-war should be playing cricket with a local eleven under a tropical sun."

The Earl of Courtown who celebrated his ninetieth birthday yesterday sits in the House of Lords as Baron Saltersford, the earldom being an Irish creation. There are only three peers in that House who are older—viz, Lords Wemyss and Strathcona and the Duke of Grafton, but as regards length of time during which he has occupied a seat there are half a dozen who are his seniors. Lord Courtown, who was a page to his uncle, the fourth Duke of Buccleuch at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, has lived in five reigns having been in 1823, when George IV. was on the Throne. James has been the name of the eldest son in the direct line for some generations past. Viscount Stopford Lord Curzon son is named James, are also are his grandson and great-grandson, so that there are at present four generations in the direct line of succession, all bearing the name of James as the first Christian name.

Two religious festivals were observed at Epsom yesterday. The Rev. E. W. Northey, whose estate marches with Lord Rosebery's, flew his white ensign, not because it was City and Suburban day, but in honour of St. George's Day. And on the Downs a party of young Jews and Jewesses were observing the Feast of the Passover, and were eating motsas—i.e., unleavened water biscuits, or Passover cakes.

Now that fine weather has come along the masons and bricklayers at the new County Council Hall are putting in as much work as possible. Hitherto the only sign that building was going on, when viewed from the street level, was the gaunt appearance of a few steel stanchions rising forest-like above the embankment parapets. Now, however, brick walls are mounting higher and higher.

One of the most familiar short cuts in the City has for the first time for many a long day had the warning notice, "No thoroughfare," put up. "Church-row, leading to Walbrook," is the passage concerned; it follows two sides of the Mansion House, and because of the insecurity of the stone coping of the Lord Mayor's residence it has been deemed advisable to close it temporarily. A valuable two or three minutes is thus lost to intending traveller by the Central London Tube.

The Crystal Palace, which there now seems a possibility of saving from destruction, thanks to the promised help of the I.C.C., played an important part in the rise of the firm of Krupps. The two-ton ingot of cast steel shown by Alfred Krupp at the 1851 Exhibition brought the works at Essen so many orders that in the following year they had to be considerably enlarged. Krupp's Sovereign, Frederick William IV., regarded the Exhibition with anything but a favourable eye, and at first refused to allow his brother, the Prince of Prussia (afterwards Wilhelm I.) to be present at the opening ceremony. The King thought that contact with English institutions might breed dangerous opinions in such of his subjects as were induced to visit it, and also feared the risks of assassination for his heir.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest *effort* to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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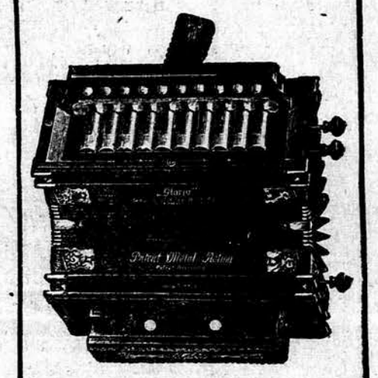

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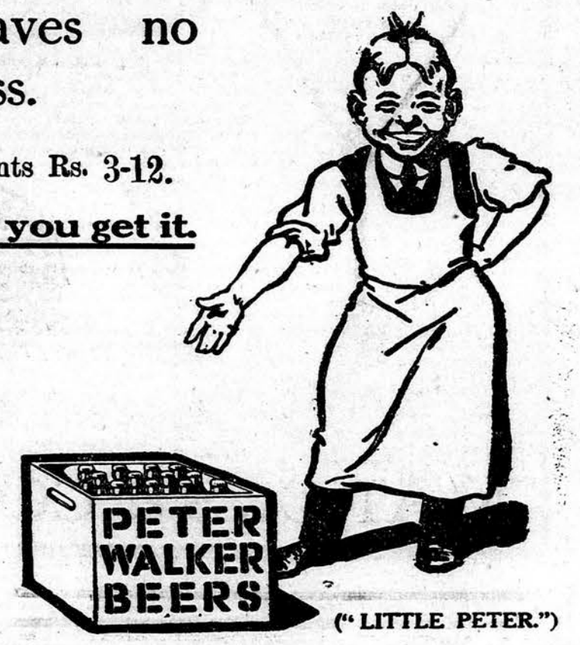

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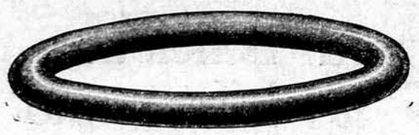


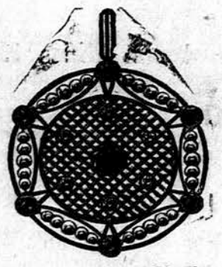
Gold Slave Bangles from Rs. 70 each.

Diamond and Pearl with neck chain to match, Rs. 234.

Platinum and Diamonds, Rs. 810.

Amethyst, Olivine, Pearl and Enamel, Rs. 98.

Peridot, Pearl and Diamond, Rs. 90.



Aqua, Diamond and Pearl with Pearl Necklace to match, Rs. 550.

Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 60.

Sapphire or Ruby, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 270.

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Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

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